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AIR OWNERSHIP DEBATE DELAYS RADIO BILL VOTE

Change in Preamble of Compromise Bill Leads to a Lengthy Discussion

MEANING UNALTERED, SENATOR DILL SAYS

Government Control Is Given Over Interstate and Foreign Transmission Services

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The question of who shall own the air arose to such controversial proportions in the Senate as to delay, and even imperil, approval of the compromise radio measure. The House has approved the act.

Both Republican and Democratic senators demanded from C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, floor leader for the compromise measure, explanations as to why the conferees deleted, from the bill as originally passed by the Senate the following preamble:

"The Federal Government intends forever to preserve and maintain the channels of radio transmission as a national medium under the control and for the people of the United States," and substituted therefor this language: "What this act is intended to regulate all forms of interstate and foreign radio transmission and communication within the United States, its territories and possessions, to maintain the control of the United States over all the channels of interstate and foreign radio transmission, and to provide for the use of such channels, but not the ownership thereof."

Query from Senator Dill: "Why should anyone want the original language changed?" Thomas Dill (D.), Senator from Montana, inquired. "Are we knowingly giving into the hands of the radio trust, and it has been admitted here, that there is a growing trust, why not declare forever right from the outset what the people's rights are?"

This objection was repeated by other senators, among them William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska; Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana; Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada; and Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. Howell raised the point of order on the measure that he considered, contrary to the rule, had incorporated new legislation in their recommendation. Vice-President Davis overruled the motion, and Mr. Howell appealed from the chair's decision. The chair was sustained by a vote of 19 to 14.

Senator Dill's Reply
Senator Dill, in reply to these objections, said:

"The Senators have asked why the language to which the Senator from Alabama has referred was changed. I have tried to explain that we are not always able in conference to get certain language, but when the language which was quoted has been read it means but one thing, namely, that this bill is not intended by its terms to give anybody any vested right in the air."

"The language which is used in the conference report bill in lieu of that to which the Senator has referred says exactly the very thing. It provides the very thing which is wanted."

"This act is intended to regulate radio transmission; it is intended to make plain the control of the United States over the channels of radio transmission; it is intended to provide for the use of such channels, but not the ownership of those channels, and that no such license shall be construed to establish any right beyond the terms, conditions, and periods of the licenses. That is not the same eloquent and flowery language as is in the preamble to the Senate bill, but it means exactly the same thing."

The debate consumed the entire day's session and the measure was forced to go over for future action.

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Better Pay for Professor Urged by Harvard Alumni

Position Gives Him Clothes of High Social Standard but Not the Money to Buy Them, Says Bulletin
—Third More Would Help, It Believes

The position of a Harvard professor gives him the clothes of a high social standard, but the salary of a Harvard professor doesn't put him in his pocket to maintain it. This is the conclusion of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, which recommends that the problem, common to colleges and universities throughout the United States be taken up by the American Association of University Professors.

The Bulletin, the official publication of the alumni and associated Harvard clubs, declares that if Harvard professors are "to establish homes and bring up families with ordinary prudence—not on professional standards, but on standards far less critical—they must earn at least a third as much again" as their regular salaries.

Further Explanation
It is pointed out that the standards of living, considered in connection with station in life, should have a definite relation to the expectations of a community as to the abilities and accomplishments of those who occupy that station. By this argument, it is concluded that, for example, "philosophers should maintain standards of living which favor the efficient practice of philosophy."

Presenting the problem in the concrete terms of the situation at Harvard, the Bulletin adds:

"What are the items of a standard of living which favors efficiency in university work? A full professor at Harvard starts, at about forty years of age, to draw a salary of \$6000. By teaching in the summer and by writing and lecturing for pay—ought he to do either, regularly?—he can make his income about \$7000 or possibly \$7500. He need not fear for his old age, since he will have a pension (1 per cent of his salary being retained toward it), but he cannot neglect insurance. If he has children and expects to send them to college, he must save carefully long before he comes to his professorship. Can he have a car and keep a maid and enter even very sparingly and belong to the societies he ought to join and buy the books he ought to buy and go to Europe once during his thirties—and still put those children through college? Can he have time and leisure to think and write?"

Some Interesting Data
"That 'spaciousness of life which helps most toward wide vision, freshness of mind, and keenness of appreciation is not the product of a calculation as to the relative values

ANGLO-SOVIET TIES DISCUSSED

Press Asserts Break in Relations Would Harm British Interests in East

MOSCOW, Feb. 5.—The problem of Anglo-Soviet relations occupies the forefront of public attention, as a result of the campaign of the British Conservative press for a breach in relations with the Soviet Union. Following Maxim Litvinoff's declaration last night, Iesteva and Pravda canvass the field of Anglo-Soviet relations, with special reference to China, in leading articles today.

Both newspapers develop the argument that a breach in relations could not further the aims of British policy in China, while it would inflict an immediate and serious loss upon British export industries notably machine-building which helps to supply the Soviet market.

Declaring that "one must lack any remnants of political reason in order to believe a breach in relations with the Soviet Union could help the isolation into which England has fallen in China," Iesteva concludes: "The young Nationalist Government in China refuses to negotiate with England and threatens the Soviet Government with the loss of its independence in the tenth year of its existence to yield to the terror of the Churchills and Birkenheads."

Declaring that the Soviet Government has no intention of interfering with a peaceful settlement between Britain and Canton, and is ready to settle any disputed questions by means of negotiations, Pravda asserts that the "Soviet Government is prepared to do everything it can to maintain peace. It is for the Cabinet of Stanley Baldwin to speak."

The Liberation Movement
Characterizing the effort to attribute the Chinese liberation movement to a "legend in which no educated man believes," Mr. Litvinoff, in his statement, declared that the Soviet Union has the sympathy of the Soviets with the Chinese Nationalist movement did not mean that Russia had recommended to the Cantonese Government a sharpening of the relations with England.

Strained Anglo-Soviet relations, he said, would injure the interests not only of England, but of the financial and industrial groups which were loudest in their demand for a breach of relations, and also would not promote British interests in the East.

Mr. Litvinoff concluded: "I hope the reasonable elements of British society and the British Government will prevail over the advocates of the 'mailed fist' policy, which never brought to peoples or the cause of peace anything but harm."

Telephone Service Adds "Thank You"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Feb. 5

COURTESY will have an enlarged part in the telephone service here within a few weeks when the New York Telephone Company introduces a new method of receiving all numbers called over the wires, according to information just received from the company. "Thank you," will be the operator's reply to everyone who asks for a number. This will replace the former method of having the operator repeat the number and will save time for telephone users, the announcement said.

Under the old method the operator had to repeat the number and wait for the person calling to say "Right," or "Yes," or to correct her. "Right," or "Yes," or to correct her. "Right," or "Yes," or to correct her.

"VOICE OF THE SKY" SHOT FROM AIRPLANE STARTLES NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Pedestrians at Columbus Circle, accustomed to the hum of airplane motors, widened their eyes in surprise and turned their heads upward when they heard a voice shouting from the sky:

"Hello there, New York, how are you?"

Up above, perhaps 2000 or 3000 feet, was a large airplane, sailing gracefully as a gull in circles. Then the voice broke into song.

"Merrily we roll along, roll along, roll along, merrily—"

It was no ordinary voice. It arose above the noise of traffic and the hammering and blasting incident to the construction of new subways in that neighborhood. A few minutes later, H. A. Bruno, representing the Plane Speaker Corporation, told newspapermen that it was the first test of the "voice from the sky," a device that has been in preparation for four years which amplified and magnified the voice so as to make it audible for several miles.

John Thomas, baritone, was in the airplane, giving a first concert from the sky.

Writers Cautioned to Note Trend Away From Classics

Associated Bodies at Harvard Learn That Tradition of Early Authors May Be Lost

Unless American writers are to break entirely with the native tradition, so far as there is one, they must find a place in their equipment for the classics, Dr. Kenneth B. Murdock of Harvard University told members of the eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association of New England and the Classical Club of Greater Boston, holding their twentieth annual meeting today at Harvard University.

Speaking on "The Classics and the Study of Our Native Literature," Dr. Murdock declared that for any intelligent investigation of American literature a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages and literatures is essential. Until well into the nineteenth century American education was largely classical, and the writers who made American literature were steeped in the classics, he said. Therefore, to understand them

a student must understand something of the material which they used so freely.

Shows Early Latin Training
Dr. Murdock illustrated his remarks by reading an unpublished document containing a detailed account of the training in Latin and Greek offered by the Boston Latin School in the early years of the eighteenth century. The thoroughness of the program showed that an intensive training in the classics was given to the young Americans who were later to be among the first in the production of American literary works of high quality.

Speaking of some uses of tests in Latin teaching, Miss Florence Watson, of the Winsor School, Boston, said that the movement to improve the written examination and to supplement the "essay" type of examination with tests of the student's knowledge of the structure and meaning of the Latin itself are emphasized.

Such tests set a standard within the group, she said, and should increase the pupil's ability to attain the standard by securing his co-operation and interest through pleasure in achievement made possible by the method of presentation. The Winsor school uses such tests in the early years of studying Latin, first, to measure achievement, and second, to improve it. So far as possible translation is avoided, as well as the mechanics of grammatical explanations while the structure and meaning of the Latin itself are emphasized.

Third Use of Test
A third use of these tests, she explained, is to test knowledge content in the reading of Latin authors, and to remove, to some extent, the screen of "Translation English" which stands between the pupil and the meaning of Caesar, Cicero and Virgil.

An illustrated lecture on Venetian sites to be found in Greece, was given by Dr. Stephen B. Luce of Boston. These deal particularly with medieval sites in Greece of the period of the republic in Venice, and were mostly of places that few travelers visit. They were mostly in the form of fortifications with a few churches, especially in Modon and Coron. Some of the slides used were made from photographs taken by Dr. Luce and some were made from old engravings.

Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes of Wellesley College gave an illustrated talk on "Crete Revisited," and Prof. Blanche Brotherton of Mount Holyoke College spoke of the "Dido of History" and the "Dido of the Enelid."

Prof. Alice Walton is president of the eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association and Dr. Fred B. Lund of Boston of the classical club. Clarence W. Gleason of the Roxbury Latin School is secretary of both organizations.

CHINESE CLASH ONLY 150 MILES FROM SHANGHAI

North and South Forces Continuing First Phase of Engagement

CANTONESE AIM AT CONTROL OF SEAPORT

Foreign Powers Send Troops and Ships Toward Shanghai From Points in the Pacific

SHANGHAI, Feb. 5 (AP)—Northern and Southern Chinese forces today were reported continuing the first phase of the engagement which may determine the future of the Far Eastern Republic.

No further word had been received from the front at Yenchow—Marshall Sun Chuan-fang's war machine defending this metropolis against the advancing Cantonese. Sun's army yesterday sent 500 of its wounded back toward Kiating.

This was the first evidence that fire had been drawn between the northern and southern armies in the fight for control of Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley, the richest spot in China, while foreign powers headed troops and ships toward the city from outlying points in the Pacific. The Cantonese are believed to be attempting to wrest control of Shanghai from Marshal Sun before foreign powers have a chance to land forces and bring about further complications, in what avowedly is a move to protect the international settlement.

The encounter in which the soldiers were wounded was said by Cantonese sympathizers to presage the collapse of the Shanghai defense, but supporters of Marshal Sun declared he is by no means defeated yet, and that reaching Shanghai would be a difficult matter. The front is only about 150 miles from Shanghai.

Italy Emphasizes Right of Powers to Protect Interests

ROME, Feb. 5 (AP)—Although neither text nor summary has been published of the note which Italy has sent to the British Government, in answer to its recent memorandum on China, it is known that Italy expressed agreement with the fundamental lines of the British policy in the Far East, but emphasized the right of western powers to protect their interests in China.

The Italian newspapers are sure that there will be Italian intervention in China. The Popolo di Roma, representing official Fascist opinion, prints a large headline over its front page: "Fascist Italy will also be present in far distant China." In an editorial the same newspaper says it is almost impossible to deal with Canton and Peking because they have not decided on a policy and it is difficult to understand what they really wish. Sometimes they declare willingness to negotiate, but shortly afterwards they change their minds; but supporters of Marshal Sun uphold the idea of the inviolability of certain fundamental rights which thus far have regulated the relations between the powers and China.

"Under these conditions," the paper says, "it is possible to negotiate? Therefore it is necessary to support arguments with a show of strength."

The Agenzia di Roma, which is supposed to be inspired by the Foreign Ministry, in a statement declares that the powers interested in China—British, Italian, French—must uphold the idea of the inviolability of certain fundamental rights which thus far have regulated the relations between the powers and China.

Great Britain Not to Retreat From Position

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Great Britain has no intention, for the present at least, of withdrawing from its position in Shanghai to defend British nationals in case of outbreaks against foreigners.

This was indicated after lengthy deliberations by the Cabinet ministers, they say, and it was the first time primarily to discuss formalities connected with the reopening of Parliament next week after the holiday recess, but the all-important Chinese problem came up early in the session and it was decided to bring it up, although as can be learned no definite decision was reached.

As though to emphasize the Government's determination to be prepared for eventualities at Shanghai, the Foreign Office denied that a proposal had been made to Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, to divert to Hong Kong the transports now converging on Shanghai. Such an offer was reported to have been sent to Chen in answer to his stand that he would sign no agreement unless the British withdrew their Shanghai defense force.

Another phase of the suspended negotiations between Chen and the British representatives at Hankow, Owen O'Malley is brought out by the contention of the Cantonese Foreign Minister that Great Britain, in discussing with other Chinese authorities modifications in the status of British concessions, is treating with those who do not represent national China. In this connection, the British Government has expressed the view that there is a readiness, both by North and South China, to enter into negotiations on the basis of the British offer, but one side is jealous of the other.

Michael Bordin, styled adviser to the Cantonese Government, is again charged with instigating the decision to bring up the question of the anti-Colonel Emery, British Secretary for the Colonies. In a speech at Birmingham last night, dealing with



Looking Across Lake Chocorua to Mt. Chocorua, the Summit of Which Is Not to Be Disfigured by a Steel Watch Tower, as Originally Proposed. Protests Have Resulted in a Decision to Construct a Tower of Native Rock on an Easier Spur of the Mountain to Conform With the Lines of the Ridge. Thousands of Tourists From All Over the World Have Seen and Admired This View.

Chocorua's Lines Not to Be Marred

Tower on New Hampshire Peak Will Be of Stone and Conform to Surroundings

CHOCORUA, N. H., Feb. 5 (Special)—The beauty and symmetry of the summit of Mt. Chocorua, which was threatened with disfigurement by erection on the granite cone of the mountain of a fire watch tower, similar to those which are located at other points through the mountains, will be preserved for the view of tourists as the result of action taken by a committee representing several New Hampshire forestry societies.

When it was announced that the federal forest officers contemplated the construction of one of the usual spider-legged steel structures, a great protest was at once recorded against such a blemish on the state's old peak. Those interested immediately started action and a committee representing the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Chocorua Mountain Club, the forestry department of New Hampshire University and the residents and land owners of the region conferred with Ira T. Yarnall, supervisor of the White Mountain national forest.

After much exploring an equally good location for the tower was found on the summit of the easterly spur of the mountain known as the Sisters, and here, with the aid of \$1000 contributed by the residents of the section, the Government will construct a tower from native rock, its observation room set just high enough to give a clear outlook, but the supporting structure so formed that its lines will coincide with those of the ridge.

The tower will be made as inconspicuous as possible, but will answer the purpose completely and admirably of the beauty of old Mt. Chocorua have breathed a sigh of relief that the beauty of the mountain will be preserved.

DEBT COMMISSION ENDS WORK

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Debt Commission virtually has completed its work. It has negotiated settlements aggregating \$9,000,000, and in great of negotiations covering debts not yet funded, they probably will be handled informally by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

TENNESSEE 'GAS' CONTROL SOUGHT

Governor Sponsors a Bill Giving State Power to Fix Prices

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 5 (Special)—Tennessee proposes to fix the price of gasoline sold within its borders, to save the people from "further extortion." A bill to accomplish this has been introduced in the House by Richard Gleaves of Nashville. It is an administration measure, submitted at the recommendation of Austin Peay, Governor, and as the administration holds the balance of power in both branches of the Legislature, its enactment is expected.

In a message to the Legislature, Governor Peay said: "Eminent counsel have been employed to prepare this legislation and while I am the Governor I intend to test whatever laws are passed, to the last courts of the country, until we have established the power of the State over all companies, big and little, which sell and distribute gasoline in Tennessee in the interest of reasonable prices and fair competition."

Absolute control of setting the price and of licensing all traders in gasoline and oils would be vested in a state department of motors and motor fuel to be established under the Gleaves bill. The department would be empowered to investigate refining and distribution costs.

"It is high time that a bill such as this were passed in Tennessee," declared Mr. Peay. "The price has been set in Tennessee higher than in any neighboring state. The oil companies have promised to reduce it, but every time there is a 'gas war,' the public suffers through a higher price subsequently. There are numerous companies distributing gasoline but only one company really sets the price. The others have to follow."

SCRAPPING CARGO SHIPS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Shipping Board has extended for one year the time in which Henry Ford is required to demolish the 100 steel cargo ships he purchased from the Government in 1925. Fifty ships are at Norfolk, Va., and Mr. Ford gave his reasons for the extension the difficulty in towing these vessels to Detroit.

Motor Kept Warm by Vacuum Bottle

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The year's crop of automobile accessory inventions harvested at the Chicago Automobile Show includes a sort of vacuum bottle for the motor, designed to keep it hot in cold weather and in summer preventing overheating of the metal hood. It is a blanket of reinforced jute, fiber, felt and asbestos attached to the hood.

Acting on the axiom that he will profit who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, an inventor has produced a so-called converter, said to cast a shower of sparks into the combustion chamber instead of a single spark, asserting advantages of more power and reduction of the possibilities of sparking difficulty.

A general "Pooh-Bah" in its promised functions was that scheduled to give warning when overheating of the engine threatened, to keep the water supply in the radiator, reduce carbon, and increase gas and oil mileage.

The long list of new or semi-new productions had also special bumpers to protect spare tires.



The Latest in Radio

HAVING been the first to publish details of the "B-D" receiver, the Monitor's radio department announces a second "ace" on this popular set. Some outstanding improvements have been made by the inventors and an official kit has been selected. Details will be contained in a series of three articles, the second and third appearing Feb. 10 and 14, the first in

Monday's
MONITOR

OLDEST FERRY GETS NEW BOAT

Newest of Newport-Jamestown Launched, Named After Founder

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 5 (AP)—The newest addition to the service of the oldest ferry in the United States slipped down the ways of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's plant here and was christened "Governor Carr" in honor of the founder of the company.

Back in 1675, Caleb Carr, afterward Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island, put into operation the first ferry between Newport and Jamestown, R. I. Twenty years later he was granted a license by the Colony and with the exception of a brief period during the Revolution it has been in continual existence during the 250 years that have intervened.

The ferry remained the property of the Carr family until 1873, when the Jamestown and Newport Ferry Company was organized. George C. Carr formed the company and was its president for 23 years, and the family ever since has been represented among the officials.

George Caleb Carr, present treasurer, has held office 10 years, and his seven-year-old daughter, Lucy, who christened the boat, is a granddaughter of Thomas G. Carr, a former president.

WAGE RISE GRANTED ON 59 RAILROADS

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—A 7 1/2 per cent wage increase was granted today to 11,000 firemen and engineers on 59 railroads in the East when the trainmen and operators settled their demands before G. Wallace W. Hanger, member of the United States Board of Mediation.

The original demand of the employees was for an increase of \$1 a day, and involving \$12,000,000. The agreement reached today will involve an outlay of \$5,000,000, or \$8,000,000 short of what was asked.

SAVINGS CONFERENCE DATES

NEW YORK—Four regional savings conferences sponsored by the Savings Bank division, American Bankers' Association, will be held next spring as follows: Oakland, Calif., March 17-18; Cleveland, O., March 24-25; St. Louis, Mo., March 29-30; Washington, April 7-8.

Carrier Pigeon Still in the Race

Radio, Telegraph, Telephone, All Important, but Flier Still Stays

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Radio has its uses, and the army could not carry on very well without the facile telegraph and the convenient telephone, but the carrier pigeon still holds its own as an excellent medium of messenger service.

The pigeon service of the United States Signal Corps won over 300 other home pigeons at the Brooklyn Concours pigeon show, which left the War Department to point out that "the carrier pigeon is still important in warfare, as it was as far back as 3000 B. C. during the fifth Egyptian dynasty. Throughout history the pigeon has been used in peace and war, the ancient Greeks using them to carry the names of Olympic victors to their home cities. A regular messenger service using pigeons was established in Baghdad by the Sultan in 1150 and lasted until 1320. The first pigeons to be used in a war dated to the time of Decimus Junius Brutus, who was besieged by Mark Anthony.

During the World War 500,000 homing pigeons were in use.

LIGHTING RATE CUTS ASKED IN TWO TOWNS

Board Receives Winchendon and Braitree Petitions

The Winchendon Merchants Association has filed a petition containing more than 100 names with the State Department of Public Utilities to compel the Winchendon Electric Light & Power Company to reduce its lighting rates. The petition states that the rates are "exorbitant, unreasonable and should be reduced."

The municipal light board of Braitree also asks permission of the State Department to reduce its lighting rate from 10 to 7 cents per kilowatt, this change in price to go into effect April 1, 1927.

The Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce and Hyannis Board of Trade today asked the State Department to compel the Cape Cod Electric New Haven Railroad to erect a new station at Hyannis. The present station was constructed 73 years ago.

SNOWSHOE CLUBS CARNIVAL OPENS

Canada and America Join
in Annual Convention at
Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 5 (Special).—Manchester is the winter sports center of the eastern part of this country and Canada today, with the Canadian and American Snowshoe Clubs' third annual joint convention and winter carnival, marked by the world's championship snowshoe races, an ice-diving exhibition by the famous Manchester Brownies, and a torchlight parade.

When the special trains pulled in this forenoon the snowshoers found a band playing them a welcome and guests were received officially at City Hall, where Mayor Arthur E. Moreau presented the keys of the city to the presidents of the Canadian and American snowshoe unions.

Track in Condition
Although the weather has failed to fulfill his promise of a genuine old New England snowstorm, the track at Textile Field, where the racing events are to be staged, this afternoon, was pronounced to be in first class condition yesterday by Achille Racicot and A. A. Beaudry, respective representatives of the amateur athletic unions of Canada and the United States.

In the senior division, which includes the 100, 220, 400 and 880-yard races, the one-mile run and the 120-yard obstacle events, there are 37 entries, representing the stars of America. Edouard Fabre, former winner of the Boston Athletic Association marathon and a champion snowshoer; A. Michin, Canadian Olympic star, and Wilfrid Dupre, long-distance snowshoe champ, are some of the contestants who will take part.

Novices will be given an opportunity to participate in the 100 and 400-yard dashes for men and the 220-yard dash for women.

Parade in Costumes
Details for tonight's parade, with its spectacular effect of hundreds of marchers in colorful costumes and carrying red fire, were completed last night.

Prizes will be offered for the club with the best marching appearance; the unit with the best costume appearance; the Canadian delegation with the largest representation in line; the women's club of the American Union with the largest number in line; the largest local delegation, the best junior organization and the best looking snowshoer from outside the city. The judges will be Adolphe Robert, Mrs. Granville Hoffman, Albert J. Precourt, Daniel O'Neill and Dr. Zetse L. Straw.

Because of its international aspect, the fête is attracting unusual attention and the city is filling up with visitors, other than the 2000 snowshoers, anxious to witness the festivities.

More than 1000 bands, bearing the inscription, "Reception, Ask Me, I Live Here," have been distributed and the entire community is one great reception body.

COOKIES ARE SENT ALL OVER COUNTRY

New Hampshire Women Utilize Demonstration Product

MILFORD, N. H., Feb. 5 (Special).—Not satisfied with filling the family jar with home-made cookies, women in Hillsboro County have packed 175 fancy boxes thus far this season for people in other states.

The cookies were made as a result of 10 demonstrations in the county by Miss Myrtle E. Beecher of Milford, home demonstration agent. Some of them have gone as far as California and Canada.

The cookies are packed in attractive tin boxes, and, according to Miss Beecher, are more acceptable gifts for men than neckties.

"For home use the ideal cookie jar is of glass," says Miss Beecher, "the kind commonly seen in stores and candy shops. Such jars come in various sizes and are especially attractive for cookies as the assortment may readily be seen. We have sent out not only the boxes but in many cases have added the recipes for making the cookies where they were desired."

**TRAFFIC PLAN
TO WIN MEDAL**

Boston Automobile Club
Offers an Award to Erskine Bureau Study

Officials of the Boston Automobile Club announced today that in an attempt to assist the Erskine Foundation in its study of the Boston traffic congestion problem they would award a gold medal to the person sending in the most comprehensive plan on the "Solution of Boston's Down Town Traffic Problem." The City Council last week appropriated \$25,000 to be used by the Erskine Foundation in conducting its survey.

A silver and a bronze medal will be awarded to the second and third best papers respectively. The judges will be selected from among Boston's most noted traffic experts. Essays should be addressed to the "Content Department," Boston Automobile Club, Hotel Somerset, 100 State St., Boston.

"In instituting the contest the Automobile Club officials realize, of course, that it is only through such a systematic study as is now being carried on by the Erskine Foundation that a proper solution can be reached," it was stated.

We believe, however, that such a contest as this will stimulate interest in the problem among many men and women who have given the subject thought and that out of it suggestions and suggestions of value to the officials of the foundation in formulating their report. Incidentally, all data received in this connection will be turned over to the foundation to be used in any manner that it deems fit."

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 12

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, FEB. 5

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAZ, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)

4 p. m.—Perley Stevens and his orchestra. 4:30—News flashes. 5:15—The Lady of the Lake. 5:30—Shepard Colonial dinner dance. 6:30—Movie news. 7:25—News flashes. 7:30—Weather report. 7:45—The Lady of the Lake. 8:00—Radio broadcast from the Boston Opera House: Lucia Di Lammermoor of the Franco-Civie Opera Company. Cast: Lord Henry Ashton, Richard Bonelli; Lucia Di Lammermoor, Antonio Turo; Edgar of Ravenswood, Antonio Cortis; Lord Arthur, Eugene J. Molica; Raymond, Virgilio Lazari; Alice, Lucia's confidant, Alice d'Hermoy; Norman, captain of the guard, Lodovico Oliviero; conductor, Frank St. Ledger.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (440 Meters)

4 p. m.—Freddie Hewitt, ukulele. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his Troubadours. 5—George Palmer Putnam, director of the Museum of Modern Art, to Greenland, and David Putnam (his son). 5:15—Father and Son Talk. 5:45—Hugo Renard and his orchestra. 7:45—Highway bulletin. 8—Clara Baker trio. 8:30—Fires of Europe. 9—Radio broadcast from the Boston Opera House: Lucia Di Lammermoor of the Franco-Civie Opera Company. Cast: Lord Henry Ashton, Richard Bonelli; Lucia Di Lammermoor, Antonio Turo; Edgar of Ravenswood, Antonio Cortis; Lord Arthur, Eugene J. Molica; Raymond, Virgilio Lazari; Alice, Lucia's confidant, Alice d'Hermoy; Norman, captain of the guard, Lodovico Oliviero; conductor, Frank St. Ledger.

WZZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass.

6 p. m.—Dick Newcomb's Society orchestra. 6:30—The Lenox ensemble. 6:45—Massachusetts Life. 7—Musical program. 7:30—Life. 7:45—Musical program. 8:25—New York Philharmonic orchestra. 10:30—The Radio Hour. 11—Weather report.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (445 Meters)

9 p. m.—Dance program. 10—WEAF, dance program.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (566 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Theater program. 8:30—Concert. 10:30—Dance program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (519 Meters)

9 p. m.—Joint program, WEAF.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (536 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Theater program. 8 to 11—From WEAF. 11—Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (493 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical comedy. 8:45—Hugo Renard and his orchestra. 9—Walter Damrosch, New York Symphony Orchestra. 10—Vocal selections. 10:30—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

8 p. m.—Astrid Fjeld, contralto, and Cyril Pitta, tenor, with WJZ orchestra. 8:25—Student concert of New York Philharmonic Society. 10:30—Dance program.

WDET, Detroit, Mich. (555 Meters)

9 p. m.—From WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (530 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Radio specialty. 8—Studio program. 9—From WEAF. 10—Vaudeville program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (423 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Sakary Hawkins" club. 8:15—Ford and Glenn. 8:30—Dance program. 9:30—Feature.

WCAC, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF. 9—New York Symphony. 10 to 12—Dance program.

WIR, Philadelphia, Pa. (496 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Vocal program. 8:25—Instrumental. 8:50—Grand Opera. 10:30—Dance program.

WFO, Atlanta City, N. J. (560 Meters)

9 p. m.—Glee club concert. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Dance program.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7:30 to 11 p. m.—From WEAF. 10—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF. New York Symphony Orchestra. Walter Damrosch. 9:30—Movie news. 10:30—Dance program.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (426 Meters)

9 p. m.—Classical program. 10—Dance program.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (356 Meters)

10 p. m.—Mixed quartet. 11—Belmont "Gang." 12—Feature Radio Club with Coon-Sullivan Orchestra.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

7 p. m. to 1 a. m.—National barn dance.

KWY, Chicago, Ill. (524 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical program. 9—Classical. 10:30—"Congress Carnival."

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (326 Meters)

8 p. m.—From WEAF. New York Symphony Orchestra. Walter Damrosch. 9:30—Popular program. 11:45—Dance program. Popular program.

KXOZ, St. Louis, Mo. (380 Meters)

8 p. m.—Vocal program. 10—Do Re Me's. 10:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance program.

WBS, Atlanta, Ga. (435 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Atlanta radio hour. 10:45—Arcadians.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—G. Haydn Jones and assisting come ideas program. 12—Feature theater program.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 6

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (440 Meters)

7:30 to 10:15 p. m.—From WEAF.

WZZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (445 Meters)

10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston. 10:45 a. m.—Eastern standard time, by Station WZZ and WZZ.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (445 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—From WEAF.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (566 Meters)

8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (519 Meters)

9:15 p. m.—WEAF. Radio Hour. 10:15 Hour of music.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (536 Meters)

9:15 p. m.—Theater program. WEAF.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

7:20 p. m.—Musical program by Maj. Edward Bowes and his "Capitol Family."

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

9 p. m.—Concert program. 10—Godfrey Ludlow, violinist.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

11 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston.

WMB, Detroit, Mich. (354 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Detroit.

WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (523 Meters)

7:30 to 10:15 p. m.—From WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (530 Meters)

9:15 p. m.—WEAF. radio hour. 10:15—Music program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (423 Meters)

8:35 p. m.—Studio program. 8:50—Concert.

WCAC, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

7:30 to 10:15 p. m.—From WEAF.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

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WET CAUSE LOST, SAYS MR. PINCHOT

Champion of Prohibition and Conservation Takes Campaign to Capitol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—"America is dry, and dry to stay. The people of the United States are overwhelmingly behind the Eighteenth Amendment. Prohibition can be enforced."

Thus declares Gifford Pinchot, in the first public statement he has made since retirement from the governorship of Pennsylvania. Fresh from four years of contest—years which he thinks of as the best of his career—Mr. Pinchot has resumed his old place on the firing-line at the National Capital. Here he means to fight for the progressive ideals of law enforcement and conservation of hydroelectric power. Respectively, he considers them the outstanding "moral" and "economic" problems facing the American people. The former Governor's opinion on law enforcement was asked.

Enforcement a Moral Issue
"I regard the question of law enforcement," said Mr. Pinchot, "as the greatest moral issue now before the country. The men and women who are fighting for it are in just as sound a position as the men and women who were fighting half a century ago for the freedom of the slaves. They are right, and that is why they cannot be beaten."

"There are noisy forces working against the prohibition amendment, and the way to meet them is precisely the way Andrew Jackson met the nullifiers a good many years ago. Either the Constitution of the United States amounts to something or it does not. If it does, there is just one thing a decent American can do, and that is to stand by it. If it doesn't, then the nullifiers will have their way. I am a good enough American to believe that nullification has no chance whatever, and I have just the same respect for a nullifier that Andrew Jackson had—and that is none whatever."

Nation Behind Amendment
"The people of the United States are overwhelmingly behind the Eighteenth Amendment. They have so declared by the method laid down in the Constitution. A referendum such as will be held in several States is a mere device of the wits to cast doubt on the permanence of the dry victory. It will have no more effect than whistling down the wind, and the proof of that is the constantly increasing dryness of the Congress of the United States. A few wet representatives from seaboard cities cannot swing this country, and they know it."

"Then you do not regard the movement for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a serious one," was suggested.

"Of course, not," said Mr. Pinchot. "Neither does anyone else. That is why there is all this loose talk about trying to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment by State or Congressional action. Everybody knows that the great mass of the solid people of the United States is behind the Eighteenth Amendment, and neither the East Side of New York nor the river wards of Philadelphia will ever prevail against them. This country is dry, and dry to stay." F. W. W.

SPANISH CLOWN ACTS AS BRITISH CONSUL

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Frank Pichel, one of the clowns at the Crystal Palace Circus, who speaks six languages besides his native Spanish, was in Russia from 1914 to 1919, and in an interview said that during his five years in Russia he was managing circuses at Petrograd, Moscow, and Kherson on the Black Sea. Occasionally his circus gave performances behind the lines to the Bolshevik Army. At another time Pichel acted as British Consul at Kherson for 48 hours. The Consul had been called away, and various difficulties arose. Pichel was the only man who possessed sufficient linguistic ability to solve them. "The Russians knew I was a linguist and that helped me greatly with them," he remarked. "I had in my dressing room the Union Jack and the Russian, French and Spanish flags. The Bolsheviks took possession of the circus when they came into power and started using it for political meetings, but I eventually got it back again." Pichel says he was advised to leave Russia by the captain of a foreign ship and escaped with his wife, children, and niece, when threatened with arrest as a spy after befriending some British sailors.

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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Hey, sponge! Have you heard the news? I exclaimed as I dashed down stairs this morning—



And then I told her about of 1880 and how he had been invited to come and live with us while his master was out of the city.



But she didn't seem very much impressed with the news and I said "What's the matter, aren't you glad he's coming?"

"Oh yes, of course," said she, "But I'm already excited about something else. It's about Buzzie. Joan is going to let him stay with me while she is in school every day."

Wow! It certainly looks as though we had some high of times ahead of us!

Progress in the Churches

Churches Asked to Aid Farms
American churches are called upon to promote the welfare of the farmer—as one goal of the campaign for Christian justice. This appeal was part of a message issued by the industrial week conference held under the auspices of the Chicago Church Federation in that city. The message added: "We reaffirm our sympathy for Labor in its struggle to improve its welfare. Industry must become a public service which is judged not by profits but by the degree of economic plenty which it brings to the masses and its influence on the character of those engaged in it."

Swiss Protestants to Celebrate
Swiss Protestants are preparing to honor Ulrich Zwingli, by erecting a monument to him at Wildhaus, the Reformer's birthplace, and to establish a Zwingli institution for the benefit of the several activities of Swiss Protestantism.

Pulpit Open to Actor
Urging that young men with the ability to become actors consider entering the ministry, the Rev. Dr. A. Wakefield Slater, in his sermon at the West Side Unitarian Church, New York, explained how the theater and the church often find themselves co-operating for a common purpose. He added:

"I do not mean to assure any young man who has the ability to be an actor that he will find that ability an open sesame to a successful ministry. For success in the ministry calls for a bewildering variety of talents. I would urge such a man to give consideration to the idea that perhaps he may find in the ministry his fullest self-realization and his most useful service."

"The whole justification of art in any of its forms is its ennobling effect upon human beings. The ministry at its best is also an art, though too frequently he becomes an artisan. With his kind filled with parish routine and his time eaten up by trivialities, he may neglect his art, his supreme outlet of power, his one possible superb-service."

Vocational Service Established
Advice to young people in the choice of a life work will be given by a newly established department of Christian vocation working under the auspices of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, as a direct result of thousands of appeals for advice received during the last year. Not only the more than 4,000,000 young people in 87 denominations belonging to the Christian Endeavor movement will be served by the new department but it is also planned to extend the service

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operating to do their work efficiently. Consolidation of churches is recommended by the Ohio Council on over-churching districts, he said. More than 50 communities already are being served in this way.

Gospel in Mapudungu Language
St. Mark's Gospel has been published by the British and Foreign Bible Society in the Mapudungu language, spoken by the Araucanian Indians of Southern Chile and the Argentine. This brings the Society's list of versions up to 587.

Lutherans Plan Musical Convocation
St. Mark's Gospel has been published by the British and Foreign Bible Society in the Mapudungu language, spoken by the Araucanian Indians of Southern Chile and the Argentine. This brings the Society's list of versions up to 587.

Canadian Bibles in 44 Languages
The Upper Canada Bible Society states that it circulated the Scriptures in 44 languages throughout the Dominion during the last year.

India's Endeavorers Meet
Delegates to the Satara Christian Endeavor Convention in India came by train, automobile and by foot to spend three days in Christian fellowship.

Meeting Home Problems Leads Women Inventors to Success

Chairs Ruined by Rain, One Devised a Waterproof Article—Making Good Sandwich Bread Started Bakery—Stories Told in National Exposition

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 5 (Special).—How unusual achievements in performing daily tasks about the home may start a woman on a successful business career was demonstrated at the Women's National Exposition here. Two women exhibitors were conspicuous examples of how home inventions and accomplishments often lead to bigger things.

Mrs. Isabelle Kern Wurdack of Normandy, Mo., found that chairs taken to the porch or lawn on summer evenings and left there through a sudden rain were ruined. She decided it was time to invent a chair that would withstand weather conditions. This home woman perfected her invention and patented it, introducing a birch chair not only weatherproof but substantial, comfortable and salable.

This invention led to others, including a utility rocker with a commodious drawer under the seat to contain sewing or writing supplies. The drawer pulls out at the side and rests where needed, taking the place of a table.

Adjustable reclining chairs, utility folding tables, and a vegetable and fruit press are other inventions of this ingenious woman. Mrs. Wurdack enlisted the aid of her husband in executing some of her ideas, so that they have together seven patents.

Mrs. Wurdack demonstrated her ability to sell as well as to invent. Convinced that she had a product the public would use, she took samples of the chairs to clubs and hotels, etc. A trial was all she asked. A large manufacturer of furniture has been given the contract to make the chairs for Mrs. Wurdack, so that the home venture has become strictly a business one. The inventor is now at work on more ideas.

Mrs. Fannie Riggs of St. Louis is another exhibitor, revealing a different type of home industry story. She is the owner and manager of a bread company known from coast to coast for its whole-grain products, sold in 46 states.

Riggs started her business career when past 60 and has built it to its present large proportions in approximately 13 years. She became an expert at making whole-wheat bread by her own process.

For several years she made sandwiches from her own bread, and supplied a chain of stores daily. Customers of the soda fountain lunch counters inquired who made the tasty bread and obtained her address, so that her kitchen soon became too small for the handling of sandwich contracts and individual bread customers.

With a surplus of less than \$50 from the family budget, Mrs. Riggs rented a small storeroom and began her bakery business, although she had never been behind a bakery counter in her life. Gradually her business grew, and she purchased milling equipment as well as bakery machinery.

26,356 ALIENS DEPART
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Aliens admitted to the United States in December numbered 35,808, which was 9150 less than the average for the previous 12 months, Harry E. Hull, Commissioner of Immigration, announced. The departure of 26,356 aliens during that month was the largest for any month since July, 1925.

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Sunset Stories

Where the Titmouse Slept

YOU all know what a mouse is, of course. Probably you have all seen one, but have you ever seen a titmouse? If you have, you know that, in spite of its name, it isn't a mouse at all, but a tiny little bird with soft fluffy feathers, usually gray or black and white. And sometimes, like the titmouse of this story, it has a crest of feathers on its head, which gives it quite an air of distinction, for all its small size. With the exception of the hummingbird, there is probably no bird smaller, and, unlike the hummingbird which flees far south when winter comes, the sturdy little titmouse often lingers behind and braves the snow and the cold north winds.

Grace from George, who had a feeding shelf for birds last winter outside the dining-room window, saw the little titmouse more than once, as it came for food when times were hard, and they learned its name, and how to distinguish it easily by its small size and by its crest. This winter Father moved the feeding shelf lower

down and fastened it to the sunny side of the porch. Then he put a little pointed roof over it to keep the food dry, and made two sides of glass to keep out cold winds. It is quite a little house, facing south, and many birds have come to its shelter for food and rest, but nobody saw the titmouse.

One very stormy day recently, Grace and George saw him as he

Lighted, softly as a Wind-Blown Snowflake, on the Edge of the Shelf.

however, in the midst of driving snow and sleet, just as it was growing dusk, little titmouse appeared at the entrance to the feeding house. Grace and George saw him as he lighted, softly as a wind-blown snowflake, on the edge of the shelf. How glad he must have been to find such a shelter from the storm! For a while he didn't want anything else. Presently he hopped around among the food and took a peck of suet, and then the children were called to supper. By the time they had finished it was quite dark. The storm was still raging, and they kept thinking about little titmouse till finally Father said:

"Perhaps he's still there; we'll get the flashlight and look."

Very eagerly they raised the shade and turned the flashlight onto the feeding house. At first, because of the wind and falling snow, everything seemed blurred, but gradually they were able to distinguish the little house and its contents quite clearly, and how glad they were when they spotted little titmouse, tucked away in a corner safely sheltered from the storm, his head almost hidden in the soft gray feathers of his wing! You can just imagine that when Grace and George snuggled down into their own warm beds that night, their hearts were warm, too, as they thought gratefully of tiny titmouse cuddled in his cozy corner.

Next morning the storm had

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1. Which takes more time, slovenly work or precise?—*Sayings.*
2. Of what plant family is the look a member?—*Household Page.*
3. What deprecates above par?—*World Press.*
4. Is news, received two or more days after publication, old?—*Letter to Editor.*
5. What is Josef Hoffmann's concept of musical criticism?—*Editorial.*
6. What accounts for radio howls?—*Lighter Vein.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

ceased, the air was still, and the children were awake. Titmouse had flown away for another day of brave adventure—a tiny atom of soft down, borne through the boundless air by a pair of little wings and a dauntless, joyous heart.

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APPLE PRICES RISE
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
VERNON, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—During the past month the apple market has firmed considerably, with the result that the Associated Growers Ltd. has rolled 285 cars of apples to the prairies, Vancouver and continental Europe. Quotations for late winter apples have been advanced and from now on it is anticipated that the demand will be satisfactory.

The associated has but 140 cars left and these will soon go into consumption if the market maintains its present firm tone. The present state of the market is in marked contrast to the pre-Christmas movement, which was slow. Largely due to co-operative effort, British Columbia growers expect to get better prices for late winter varieties than Washington state growers are likely to receive.

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SENATOR CAPPER: "I believe that the political party which takes the liquor side in 1928 will be hopelessly divided and will go down to defeat."

JUDGE K. M. LANDIS: "Every boy has an inherent right to own a billy goat and a buldog."

VETERANS WIN LEAVE
CHICAGO (AP).—Four hundred and fifty employees of the city of Chicago, members of the American Legion, will receive from six weeks to two months' leave of absence with pay this summer to attend the Legion convention in Paris. City Council unanimously adopted a resolution providing from between \$115,000 to \$150,000 for this purpose.

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

SOVIET RUSSIA DECLARES WAR ON BUREAUCRACY

Costs 16,000 Rubles to Keep
Accounts of Department
That Yields 4000 Rubles

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)—The Soviet Government and the Communist Party have declared war on bureaucracy, which is one of the old and besetting sins of Russian life. One does not have to penetrate very far into Russia to discover the fondness for long official papers, stamps, and other red tape paraphernalia that may be considered characteristic of Russian bureaucracy. To obtain a passport visa for France, Germany or England, with rare exceptions, is a simple formality. To obtain this necessary prerequisite for visiting the more advanced European countries, such as Poland and Czechoslovakia, is a much more serious business. One must be prepared to stand in line, to fill out a long sheet of questions, to go through a number of apparently superfluous processes.

When it is a question of visiting Russia, the most eastern of European countries, the element of bureaucracy looms vastly larger. It is necessary to fill out not one but several sheets of exhaustive questions, which, when answered, seem to provide the basis for a short autobiography. And, even when there is no fundamental objection to granting the applicant his visa, the absence of an official who must affix some necessary signature or stamp or any other trivial cause may lead to unexpected delay. The permission should never make his train reservations before his passport with the Russian visa is stowed away in some safe place.

Bureaucratic Traditions
Inside Russia there are many everyday occurrences that reflect the old bureaucratic traditions of the country. Buying a railroad ticket is apt to be something of an ordeal and long lines are the rule in the stores which supply textile goods, shoes and other articles which are much in demand. These lines, of course, are partly explained by the scarcity of goods; but careless and inefficient organization must bear part of the responsibility. Getting a permit of some kind or any other document from the house committee or from any other public institution, requiring one's personal appearance, is a tedious task. The permission to leave the country, all these things are apt to be accompanied by considerably more delay and formality than one would encounter in Western countries.

The roots of Russian bureaucracy lie far back in the past. Some of the best Russian writers, including Gogol, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and others, have directed their old-fashioned "chivnyk" or state officials, whose bureaucratic methods were sometimes merely the expression of stupidity and inertia and sometimes were used as a shield for bribery taking and other forms of corruption. The illiteracy of a large part of the population and the autocracy of the Tsarist Government, which distrusted any initiative on the part of the people, were potent factors in making for a continuation of this bureaucratic system.

"Untrained" in Pops of Power
It is a curious but unmistakable fact that the Revolution, which made such a violent break with the Tsarist system in other respects, did not immediately clear the air of the bureaucratic methods. In fact the nationalization of industry and the extension of state control in the field of trade actually increased the amount of bureaucracy in the country, because it tended to introduce state bureaucratic methods into the direction of industry and commerce. However, the causes of "Soviet bureaucracy" are fairly easy to understand.

A large number of untrained and sometimes uneducated people, as a result of the revolution, were suddenly precipitated into posts of power and responsibility. Not sure of their own judgment or capacity, many of these new officials adopted the rule of simply abiding blindly by the letter of their instructions, without regard for possible modifying circumstances. Moreover, in the early days of the Revolution there was a good deal of friction between the engineers and other technical specialists and the newly appointed Communist managers of the industries. The old specialists were accused, sometimes justly, sometimes unjustly, of sabotage and deliberate neglect of their work. In an effort to guard against this an elaborate system of "paper control" was established; almost every important business operation had to be approved and counter-signed by a number of persons or institutions before it became effective.

Now the harmful effects of bureaucracy are clearly recognized and the Soviet and party authorities are mobilizing the newspapers, the trade unions and other public agencies for a vigorous campaign to eliminate it.

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as far as possible. Some amusing and damaging facts have been brought out in the course of this campaign. So it seems that the Railroad Commissariat, which seems to be one of the worst offenders in the matter of red tape, consumed 18,000,000 pounds of paper in its reports for the last year.

To what absurdities this excessive consumption of paper can lead is shown by the further circumstances that it cost the Railroad Commissariat 16,000 rubles to keep the accounts of a minor department which yielded a yearly income of only 4000 rubles. The Gudok, organ of the Railroad Workers' Union, printed a timely cartoon in this connection, showing a train covered and snowed in by a "paper storm."

The Railroad Commissariat is not unique in its excessive bureaucracy. One of the Moscow textile trusts, the Mosokino, found it necessary to use 13 big volumes, with more than 7000 pages, to make its accounts for the year. And a rubber factory, the "Treugolnik," put out a quantity of paper orders, accounts and reports which weighed more than half a ton.

Reforms Proposed
S. Ordzhonikidze, head of the workers' and peasants' inspection, a sort of state auditing body which investigates and checks up on the work of the various governmental departments, has taken the lead in a drive against bureaucracy. One of his assistants, V. A. Yakovlev, suggested several basic reforms which would tend to eliminate the abuses of bureaucracy.

Among other things, Mr. Yakovlev urged that the lower officials be given more power and responsibility so that they would not feel bound to refer many little routine matters to higher authorities, with the consequent delay and waste of time. He also urged workers who encounter cases of bureaucracy to report them to the proper authorities and take active steps to reform the situation. Instead of merely shrugging their shoulders in silent disgust.

REPORT ISSUED ON EDUCATION

Epoch-Making Proposals
Are Made, Altering the
English System

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—A document has just been issued in the form of a report on "The Education of the Adolescent," which cannot but have almost revolutionary effects upon the structure of the English education system. The report has been issued by the consultative committee of the Board of Education after a thorough inquiry which has lasted for nearly three years and has involved the examination of 35 witnesses and the consideration of some 1000 special memoranda from various sources.

The changes proposed may be summarized as the institution of a system of primary education for children up to the age of 11 and of universal secondary education for children from 11 to 15. The secondary education is not to be of a uniform character, but of varying types to suit the varying abilities, inclinations and needs of the children.

The Elementary School
In order to understand the changes recommended in the report it is necessary to have a clear view of the system as it stands at present. The elementary school is today sole medium of education for the bulk of the children in the country up to the age of 11, which is the legal school age. A small proportion of the children in the elementary schools are transferred to secondary schools at the age of 11. The elementary and secondary schools thus overlap for children of 11 to 14 years of age.

When the proposals contained in the report are adopted this overlapping will cease. The term elementary will be discarded; education to the age of 11 will be termed primary, and after that age it will be secondary. The aim of educational reformers of the past 30 years, namely secondary education for all, will be achieved, and the present anomalies will be abolished.

Post-Primary Course
The problem of the education of the child over 11 years of age has long occupied a foremost place in the thoughts and experiments of English educationists. "Central classes," "higher tops," "senior schools" and other forms of organization have been tried with a view to improving the provision for these children.

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"Thou Soft-Flowing Avon, by Thy Silver Stream"—David Garrick



The Above Photo Gives a Beautiful View of Stratford-on-Avon, the Mecca to Which Countless Thousands of Lovers of Shakespeare Have Made Pilgrimage, and Which is of Additional Interest to Americans as Being the Birthplace of John Harvard, After Whom Harvard College Was Named.

None of these devices has given entire satisfaction. Hence the recommendations of the consultative committee.

The secondary, or post-primary course, while beginning at the age of 11 for all normal children would not, of course, end at a uniform age. For some it would continue until 13 or 19, for others until 16, while for the majority it would terminate at the legal school-leaving age of 15, recommended in another section of the report.

The various types of post-primary school will differ, of course, in curriculum, in order to meet the varying needs of their respective groups of pupils. The grammar schools, which will take the children who can stay at least to 16, will give the kind of education now given in the secondary schools. The modern schools, from which pupils will leave at the age of 15, will have more limited curriculum.

The committee has recommended drastic improvements in the staffing and equipment of the post-primary schools. A further important point is the stipulation that no part of the post-primary system shall be regarded as "inferior" to any other part. The types will be different from one another, but not superior or inferior to one another.

The most drastic proposal of the committee is that involving the raising of the leaving age from 14 to 15. This would mean a great change in the social conditions of the people, and would, in many cases, necessitate maintenance grants for the assistance of poor parents. Lord Eustace Percy has expressed the views of many people who fear the cost of this reform, in a letter in which he states that the Government do not accept this radical change at present. This letter of his has, however, excited much adverse comment from educationists and a section of the public, who believe the raising of the school age to be essential to the efficiency of the nation.

DANES SIGN FURTHER CONCILIATION TREATY

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—Denmark has now concluded yet another treaty for the settlement of possible disputes—this time with Estonia. The treaty provides for the formation of the usual permanent conciliation board, before which the two countries undertake to bring all such disputes or differences which have not to be brought before the permanent international court or before an arbitration court.

This treaty comes into force when the proper ratifications have been exchanged and remains in force for five years and can be renewed for a future term of five years, unless notice of termination is given not less than six months before the end of a five-year period.

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Few Changes Seen in Stratford Since Days of Elizabethan Bard

Many People Who Annually Visit the Charming Town
Nestling on Banks of the Avon Get a Glimpse
of the Sixteenth Century

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Special Correspondence)—The ordinary overseas visitor to Great Britain, who in not one case out of a hundred takes advantage of the opportunities lying about to see more of England, generally manages to include Stratford-on-Avon in his trip. Fortunately, the town and its surroundings show rural England at its best. It is well known that those who are close students of Shakespeare and are well informed concerning the topography and history of Warwickshire are able to trace many phrases and local allusions in his works.

Although more than three centuries have passed since Shakespeare's day, the town of Stratford and the buildings connected with the great writer have changed very little. The house in which Shakespeare was born, April 23, 1564, still stands and every year attracts many thousands of visitors from all over the world.

Aside from the Shakespeare connection, Stratford contains two other places of considerable interest to Americans. The house in which John Harvard, after whom Harvard College was named, was born is still standing in Church Street. It is considered the finest existing ancient domestic building in that part of Warwickshire, and has been well and judiciously restored. It was built in 1596 by Thomas Rogers, whose daughter became the mother of John Harvard. The house is now maintained as a center for Harvard students visiting England.

The Red Horse Inn, where Washington Irving, the successor of Benjamin Franklin as an ambassador of good will from America to Europe, stayed when he came on pilgrimage to Stratford, still preserves the site.

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pear, and demure-looking thatched cottages line its banks. It was of this quiet river that Garrick, that giant of Shakespearean interpretation, wrote:

"Thou soft-flowing Avon, by thy silver stream,
Of the things more than mortal
sweet Shakespeare would
dream."

Stratford is 90 miles from London and is reached in a little more than two hours by train. It has very adequate facilities for caring for visitors either by the day or for longer periods. The pleasant nature of the district and the ease of getting around either by bus, private car or by walking persuade many visitors to prolong what was intended for one day's stay into several days. There is accommodation to suit every purse.

**RIFFIAN RAIDS ARE
OF LESS FREQUENCY**
TANGIER (Special Correspondence)—Though the Rif country appears to be now pacified, reports are still occasionally received of raids made by bands collected from various tribes, operating in the

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For many years Mrs. Reed, who has a home and family that require her direction, has been interested in Oddfellows and her energies have found their particular bent as the untiring secretary of the Queen Victoria Female Lodge.

The Order of Oddfellowship, which boasts its tens of thousands of members, has thus found the yoga in realizing the value of the service of women in social life.

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Jabala and more remote districts of the Spanish zone. While it is sometimes difficult to substantiate these and to obtain reliable news regarding them, it is known that a certain number of these raids on convoys, and even on men working on the unfinished portion of the Tangier-Fes Railway, have been made.

The tendency, however, is for them to grow less frequent. The vast majority of the Rifis and Jabala natives have returned to their homes and peaceful occupations, and since they claim that weapons are essential in order to defend themselves from desultory attacks, the task of disarming them will necessarily take time. The fact that the Spanish Government continues to withdraw troops from the Spanish zone is significant of the process of that gradual but none the less sure pacification that is taking place.

WOMAN OFFICER FOR ODDFELLOWS

DERBY, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—The Grand United Order of Oddfellows has just appointed its first woman officer to a premier position, that of District Master, the investiture taking place at the Unity Hall, Derby, in connection with the yearly appointment of officers of the local district lodge (male section). Mrs. A. Reed, who is the recipient of the honor, has fulfilled the position of deputy and is now invested with the highest district office, that of Master.

For many years Mrs. Reed, who has a home and family that require her direction, has been interested in Oddfellows and her energies have found their particular bent as the untiring secretary of the Queen Victoria Female Lodge.

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SCOTTISH NATIONAL LIBRARY NEEDS FUNDS

Progress Restricted by Lack
of Accommodation

EDINBURGH (Special Correspondence)—Great interest has been expressed all over Scotland at the position of the National Library, as revealed at the annual meeting of the board of trustees held recently in the Parliament House, Edinburgh. Some time ago Sir Alexander Grant, by the gift of £100,000, made possible the transferring of this library from the Faculty of Advocates to the Scottish Nation. It was then generally assumed that it was thus assured of continued expansion and development. The standing committee's report, however, shows that the library's utility and progress are restricted by lack of money and accommodation. The funds at the disposal of the trustees do not materially exceed the limits of expenditure incurred by the Faculty of Advocates prior to the transfer to the Nation.

The report goes on to say that while it is possible to carry on the work of the library on approximately the same system and on the same scale, as in pre-transfer days, there is no opportunity of bringing its administration up to a standard adequate to its position as the National Library of Scotland, or comparable to other national institutions in the United Kingdom.

The staffing of the library, even with the addition of a keeper of manuscripts, falls far short of the requirements, and the present building in which the library is housed permits of no expansion. An appeal, therefore, is likely to be made both to the treasury and to the public, as the contribution from the former falls far short of that granted to similar institutions.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

New England to Württemberg—and Back

Lakewood, O.
Special Correspondence

AMONG my friends is one delightful little lady, young in heart and alert to every modern movement. Her name is Betty Anne, and those who know her well often use this form of address—to her quite evident satisfaction. She is a great lover of antiques, and one day while sitting in her peaceful sun-room she told me that she had a treasure to display, but that before seeing it I must listen to its story.

As a child, she said, living in a New England village, she could remember that her mother when not otherwise engaged might be seen sewing on a quilt. It seemed a lovely thing to her youthful gaze, with brilliant reds and yellows and a kind of dappled green for the foliage. It somehow reminded one of light and shade in the garden. After what seemed a very long time to the little girl it was packed in a box and sent to far-away Germany as a gift to that grandmother whom Betty Anne had never seen.

Many years passed and the child, grown to womanhood, was herself a grandmother when a nephew, on a business tour to "the States" from Europe, came to visit her. He gave all the news of the ancestral home in Germany, one of the items being an account of Great-Aunt Anna's sale of household goods. It had apparently been a notable event in the sleepy

old town. Among the things disposed of, he said, was a curious old bedspread of a style not familiar to people in that neighborhood.

As he described it 60 years rolled back. Betty Anne saw again a dear form in crinoline bending with unfailing patience and sweetness over a beautiful piece of work. That it had been a labor of love she had since realized, every stitch telling the mother back home in distant Württemberg that her daughter's thoughts were with her.

Old Associations
"That is one of the reasons why we love antiques and preserve them," Betty Anne interpolated. "They often represent so many happy hours of endeavor that the thought of it clings to them like a perfume even when the makers are no more known."

I nodded acquiescence, and she went on to say that when the young man returned to his native land he was commissioned to seek out the one who had bought the quilt, and to buy it back if possible. In due time there came a letter stating that the purchaser had been located but that she was not willing to sell, so there the matter rested. Three years after this, the owner of the quilt inquired if the lady in America was still interested in the coverlet. She now needed some extra money, and would sell half of it. Betty Anne was indignant and amazed at this pro-

posed vandalism, but feeling that half a quilt with such precious memories was better than no quilt, she sent the sum requested.

"And now," she said, as she concluded her narrative, "you may judge for yourself if the descendants of one who had patience and perseverance to make such a thing of beauty would not be eager to cherish it!"

Wreath of Roses Pattern
And as she unfolded it for my inspection, I could well share her enthusiasm. Sentiment aside, it was a marvel of fine workmanship. It was called the "Wreath of Roses" pattern, she told me, and I loved that quaint and appropriate name. It was made in blocks, 18 inches square, sewed together point to point, some having appliqué floral circles. The bright colors which had pleased Betty Anne's childish fancy were but little faded. Some had a really exquisite design, done entirely with needle and thread, and padded under the petals, to give an embossed effect. The dominant motif was repeated in scroll fashion all around the border and the background was crisscrossed with innumerable tiny stitches.

"This just speaks of your mother's beautiful character," I exclaimed. The little grandmother's eyes shone with memories, then grew misty as she said softly, "But how glad I should be to secure the other half as well."

That was several years ago, and in the meantime I have come to understand what she was thinking about that day—why she so desired to own the complete quilt. There were two married daughters, and a number of grandchildren, and she wished each family to have a piece as an heirloom. It would be large enough for a single bed and it was to be them an inspiration, whispering of love and loyalty, as well as being a proof of what may be accomplished, even in the midst of the busiest life, by steadfast improving of minutes. In other words it was to be the faithful grandmother's silent protest against the rush and excitement of a later age.

The Other Half
One afternoon not long ago I found a message inviting me to come to her house as soon as convenient. I

What They Might Think If They Could

Newtonville, Mass.
Special Correspondence

AN ANTIQUARIAN shop is a place of rejuvenated things! As one wanders about among the old chests and chairs, bureaus and tables, taking up a piece of dented pewter or a bit of china or glass, one often falls to wondering over the history of these relics of the past. This cup and saucer, for instance, with the bright strawberries and leaves, was probably kept for years in some careful housewife's parlor cupboard, used only when the minister came to tea or on other equally important occasions. Some old village square very likely sat for years in this big, broad armchair. A very important personage in the community he may have been, and quite a figure in his blue coat with brass buttons and fine linen frills. And this little cup plate, what tales might unfold with its history! Some distinguished Whig may have set his cup on it at a dinner party while he gravely discussed affairs of state, or a fair lady admired its lacy pattern as she speculated which beau was to be her partner in the coming minute.

Sometimes, too, one wonders how these relics of the past will feel about being restored. It would seem that most of them had served their day and generation so well that they really had earned the right to dwell in an atmosphere of lavender and leisure, and that a moment of deference should be paid them on account of their long and faithful service. Perhaps some of them have already spent many years in a dim corner of an attic with a calico cover to hide their disrepair, and are just gently falling on it all. Ah! but the dust has been somewhat rudely shaken off these days by the seekers after that which is old and therefore to them interesting.

If It Could Speak
What an experience for a nice old chair, for instance, that had done its faithful best to make comfortable three generations, and so nearly worn out in service that it had been left to rest in peace, apparently—to be snatched from its dim corner, taken to a cabinetmaker to have a leg or two restored, or a back, and be otherwise patched up, and then standing forth in an antique shop, itself, and yet not itself, entirely! It must be, too, a somewhat humiliating experience, after all its years of perfect respectability, to be scrutinized by the curious, cautious or suspicious, even to its smallest cracks and crevices, by those seeking for signs of its being just a faked piece. Or, if indications point to its being a genuine antique, it must measure up to the type of a certain period. The year it was made, and its possible maker or style be duly discussed or approved.

Perhaps if this nice old chair could only speak, it would tell of being made by the village joiner, after hours, with much loving care, for his little bride at home to sit in while knitting his new socks or darning old ones.

Many such tales might thus unfold, but a chair, with only a half, or even a quarter of its original parts, might find its history just a bit confusing to relate. But if it is really itself—in the language of the shop "all original"—with fine lines, good workmanship, and true to type, it must be worth while being resurrected and furnished up a bit to be the joy of another generation of seekers after beauty and worth.

Mellowed in Service
To the general public, a plea for a little reverence for these things grown mellow in service might well be made. The fashion of rushing through the country in high-powered cars, trying to dig up for a song what our ancestors had laid away and given honorable rest, has grown to such an extent that the darkest corner of the dimmest attic will soon be entirely cleared of everything but dust!

Let it rest? Not at all. Let nothing old rest these days. That is the attitude of the times. And indeed, it is certainly not in accord with the age of fine and careful workmanship, when these things were made which have withstood years of service and are still good. So, when I see these old chests and chairs, dim mirrors, the pewter and china and glass of our ancestors standing forth once more, I feel like dropping a curtsy and saying with fervor, "You are, I know, restored, and perhaps you desire to remain in peaceful se-

clusion. However, you may, with patching up, have many more years of usefulness and find much more fun in serving another generation or two than in remaining in a dusty corner amid reminiscences of the past."

So, with this thought, an antique shop becomes vibrant with a sense of being almost glad of the chance of being useful again. But let us remember to give to things of long service a little recognition and appreciation, even if they don't quite measure up to the present generation's standards of type and style exactitude.
C. A. H.

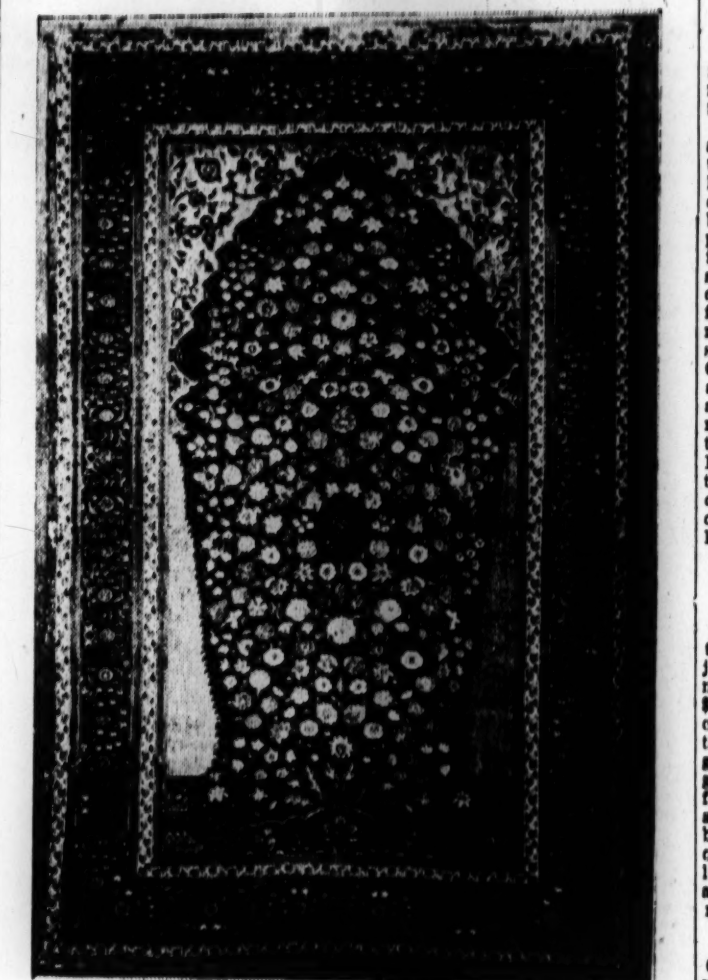
The Flower Rug of Vienna

Vienna, Austria
Special Correspondence

AUSTRIA is said to have one of the finest collections of Oriental rugs in the whole world in its Museum für Kunst und Industrie. A special gem of the group is the Indian prayer rug of the seventeenth century, illustrated here. This piece is given the name of "vase" in Austria on account of the shape of the central design in which the exquisite pattern of flowers is woven. The culmination of the art as it was known in India is believed by Austrian experts to have been given expression in this rug. It is

Sarre und Hermann Trenkwal, Anton Schroll, Vienna, 1920.

To the antiquarian who looks aside from this work of age and beauty to seek its human settings there is much in store. Attributed to about 1650, it is of the time when India, where it was made, was ruled by Shah Emperor Jahan. Under him the Mogul dynasty reached the peak of its splendor, during a reign which lasted from 1627 to 1658. During that time he founded Delhi, that city much sought by every traveler in the Far East. His royal residence was at Agra. There, during the years when this rare fabric was being knotted by artists in textiles, other



INDIAN RUG OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

made of wool, threads of two colors being woven at the same time. There are 13 distinct dyes used. In each space of three square inches there can be found 6700 knots.

To the amateur the value lies in its marvelous garden of flowers. If ever poetry were in a carpet, it is surely to be seen in this one. The borders, too, have been as delicately wrought as has the field.

For the expert in rugs, or for a museum or library, it may be of interest to learn that this Austrian museum has just published a large volume with reproductions in color and full descriptions. Opposite pages show, in black and white, the designs followed by the rug makers. The traceries and method of taking what one might call a leitmotif, building it up and then repeating it, are most interesting to study alongside a reproduction of the carpet. The coloring has been perfectly preserved by the publishers (Alt-Orientische Teppiche, Museum für Kunst und Industrie, Friedrich

creators of the rare and beautiful were conceiving and erecting at the order of this same monarch, that marvel in marble, the far-famed Taj Mahal.

J. A. G. West Stockholm, N. Y., describes a clock made by George Brown of Bristol, Conn., and wishes to know something about the make-up. We find that a man of that name was a clock maker in 1820, but no further information has been discovered.

ANTIQUES

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suspected that some word must have been received of the "other half," as she always termed it. When I arrived she met me with a beaming face and the information that the quilt was at last home. She explained that the former owner, upon going to live with a son, sold her furniture at auction. Relatives over there, collecting the price of the quilt among them, had sent it to her with their greetings.
M. G. G.



Answers to Inquiries

Our comment on the practice of miscalling the Dutch foot has led a reader to inquire, "What is a duck foot?"

Names applied to designs almost always have some good reason as their basis. Usually this is a similarity between the design and the object which names it. The claw and ball foot, for example, needs no explanation, for the fitness of the name is obvious. The same is true of the spade foot, the snake foot, the pied de biche of the French, the lion foot, to mention a few. In every case no strain of the imagination is necessary to account for the designation. One has only to look at the foot of a duck, either living or pictured, to appreciate that this bird's feet could never have inspired the designer of the contour known properly as the Dutch foot. It seems quite clear that the word duck crept in solely because of a similarity in the sound of the two words as they are carelessly spoken.

Books on Antiques

Still a good seller although one of the early popular books on the subject, is Frances Clary Morse's "Furniture of the Olden Time," selling at \$6.00. A large number of illustrations covering a wide range of periods give the reader in convenient form a good general idea of pieces of many degrees of merit. Subjects have been found in homes, private collections and museums, a considerable number belonging to the author who was one of the very early American collectors. The text is written clearly and sticks to the subject without too much padding.

Four "Little Illustrated Books on Old French Furniture," offer a convenient introduction to the topic. They treat separately of furniture under the four Louis, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI. These may be bought singly at 1.75 each. They are translations of the work of Roger de Felice who, as a Frenchman writes with sympathy, keen appreciation and knowledge. The style is easy and many side lights on the customs of the times add interest to the contents.

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"While the Birds Make Music"

Hardstown, Ky.
Special Correspondence

NOTED mainly today as "The Old Kentucky Home," the house in which Stephen Collins Foster wrote his most famous melody, Federal Hill has charms other than the history and romance which are inseparable from it.

be the work of Phyllis. These, the tradition runs, were the gift of the Marquis de Lafayette to Senator Rowan, having been sent to Federal Hill from New York by the French nobleman, who was the guest of the house in 1785.

In the summer of 1863 which made the home famous, bringing to its door annually thousands of visitors from far and near. Here they find not only reminders of the birth of a sentiment, but much that delights the artistic sense and the love of beautiful things.
M. B.



Left—DINING ROOM AT WHICH STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER WROTE "MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME." IT STANDS NOW AS IT DID THEN IN THE MANSION AT "FEDERAL HILL."
Above—THE DINING ROOM AT "FEDERAL HILL," THE OLD KENTUCKY HOME LATELY RESTORED BY THE STATE.

is woven the most interesting story, however, is the secretary in the front hall at which Foster wrote "My Old Kentucky Home." This is an early American piece of Empire type, with rope legs, and is fashioned of cherry and mahogany.

All the rooms of Federal Hill are noble in proportions and with high ceilings. It seems natural that most of the furniture should be heavy and otherwise in keeping with its surroundings. All the beds are huge four-posters of the decadent Empire of early Victorian type, some with testers and others with head canopies. Here and there are odd exceptions in period. One of these is a beautifully delicate, well front chest of drawers, after Heppelwhite, an early American piece of light-colored cherry, with its original brasses.

This is believed to have been carried over the mountains to Kentucky in the frontier days. The mantels in the old home are fine pieces of workmanship, being done in English and French designs out of native woods. Federal Hill reflects varying periods and tastes because of its different masters and mistresses. A distinctly foreign note in some of the decorations is traceable to the influence of John Rowan the younger, who spent several years abroad as Minister to the Kingdom of the two Sicilies under President Polk. Naples was his official residence, but he was frequently in Rome, Florence, Venice, Paris and Madrid. Returning, he injected an acquired taste for certain of the fine arts into his home. Several family portraits, painted by Matthew Jouett at his order, decorate the walls.

It was during the younger Rowan's day as master of Federal Hill that the plantation became the center of intellectual and brilliant gatherings. Notable among the young men who visited there at this time were Theodore O'Hara, William Hallen Lytle and Stephen Collins Foster, each an author of poetry and song. It was that product of Foster written

The Quest for Oak Paneling

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

OLD oak paneling dating from the Jacobean period is still to be had in considerable quantities in some of the country towns of England. The reason of its comparative abundance is probably due to the difficulty experienced in removing the numerous coats of paint with which successive generations have endeavored to enliven their surroundings. As the oak became darkened with age it failed to reflect as much light as new wood. The small mullioned windows of the period enhanced the gloom in which the eighteenth-century householders found themselves. With only rushlights to provide extra illumination it became necessary to devise some means by which to obtain more lights, and the simple expedient of larger windows and white paint on the wood was often resorted to.

In old houses where this method was adopted, rooms may be found, which at first sight appear to be paneled with painted soft wood. A chip with a knife will not infrequently confirm this opinion. It must not be supposed, however, that a casual scratch on one particular panel is sufficient basis for the decision that the whole surface is composed of the same material.

Oak Patched With Pine or Fir
The country ancestors of England had an economical thought in these directions. They respected the com-

fort of wood-lined rooms and not being accustomed to the use of wall paper, which was then an expensive luxury, they devised a means by which to retain the old oak, even though decay or dry-rot had begun to play havoc with individual panels. Carefully removing the cracked or rotten pieces they replaced them with others of soft wood. Then, applying several coats of white paint to the whole length, they re-erected it in its original setting.

The writer was once deceived by a room of this description. Individual panels indicated that nothing but common deal lay behind the paint, but the shape of them was so unmistakably Jacobean, that a close inspection was undertaken. This resulted in bringing to light a magnificent room of original oak-paneling from which a few deal pieces could be easily removed and old oak panels substituted. In this particular instance it happened that the first coat of paint applied to the oak had been of a brick-red hue, which made it much easier to give the finished surface a satisfactory appearance. If the first coat was white as is not infrequently the case, it is difficult to remove all trace of it from the grain of the wood. Thus the finished surface is never so clean as when a darker color has been used in the first instance.

Paper May Hide Panels

Sometimes a room may be found which appears to be covered with ordinary wall paper. But tap the surface and the hollow sound given out will reveal the presence of old paneling. The collector will not reach his goal, however, simply by making a purchase. Painted panels are more likely to be sound than otherwise, but there is grave risk. One may find much of the wood fit only for the scrap heap. Great care should be taken and competent advice obtained as to the practicability of removing the paint and leaving that mellow brown tone which can only be found in the genuine and undecorated article.

The method of removing paint from paneling varies. There are many brands of paint-remover, most of which are effective and harmless. Care should be taken in the choice of them, especially if the wood is of fine quality, for much harm may be done by discoloring the oak and making it unsightly and patchy. Vinegar should be used as a cleanser, but while the wood is thoroughly cleaned the final dressing should be nothing more than beeswax and turpentine; linseed oil being used as sparingly as possible.

Old oak paneling presents a difficult task, but the fact that to be sure of the genuine article it is wise to buy it "in situ." Even if covered with twenty coats of paint it will be more satisfactory to obtain the original at a reasonable price and have the paint carefully removed, than to purchase a length of "ancient paneling" in exquisite condition which has left the workshops only a few weeks previously. The cost of removing and re-erecting is usually considerable. The acquisition of a Jacobean room, though comparatively easy, may be an exceedingly expensive luxury on account of the cost of cleaning and renovation.

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

The Aesthetic of Debussy

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

AN ARTIST so original as Claude Debussy is bound to arouse the indignant zeal of commentators. Throughout his life every sort of aesthetic opinion and intention was attributed to him. Many more or less arbitrary theories were deduced from his free, sincere works. These theories are more often than not far too rigid to reflect with loyalty the thought of him who inspired them. And one must welcome sympathetically the work of a French musical historian who has just published a highly interesting volume entitled "The Aesthetic of Debussy."

It is M. Leon Vallas, professor of musical history at the Lyons Conservatoire, who has taken this initiative. He has not sought to reconstruct artificially or by a process of reasoning the convictions of the author of "Pelléas." He has had the patience to collect everything that Debussy wrote in the course of his life on music and musicians. It is from these documents that the reader is invited to draw whatever conclusions seem reasonable to him.

Debussy as Critic

Debussy did not love musical critics and certainly this is not to be wondered at, considering the ferocity with which the more incompetent representatives of the species judged him. But he did not despise musical criticism. Many times he attempted it himself. But, busy with composition and not being a quick writer, it was often difficult for him to reach the end of an article, and he did not always succeed for very long in guaranteeing regular contributions. But in spite of his failures he continually returned to the experiment.

I had the honor personally to persuade him, not without trouble, to contribute in 1912 to La Revue Internationale S. I. M., the chief editorship of which had been entrusted to me, and which I had succeeded in establishing in two neighboring and parallel columns the respective authors of "Pelléas" and of "Fervais" (Vincent d'Indy). These two representatives of antagonistic schools did not make a very restful team, but both took their share in pulling the chariot along. The war, alone, interrupted this collaboration. It was in this review that, in 1914, were published the last pages of the composer of genius, who passed away before the return of peace.

Wrote as He Composed

I had been present at the genesis of these articles. Debussy, with his uneasy, rather misanthropic temperament, a fierce enemy of the commonplace and banal, knocked himself about to attain a true and striking expression. He wished to write none but essential words. He brought to his writing the same pre-occupations as to his music, avoiding syntactic constructions that were too severe or too obvious, repudiating artificial combinations and transitions and proceeding by light, but profound, touches, by subtle resonances as though each word were a chord and each opinion an independent harmony to which he refused the academic formality of "preparation" and "resolution."

There has been an attempt to detract from the significance of these notes by putting them down to that taste for paradox which was, in fact, part of our author's character. But this is misleading. Debussy wrote criticism with profound conviction. It is sufficient to recall that he himself collected and published a certain number of his articles from the Revue Blanche, under the title of "Monsieur Croche, Anti-Dilettante," in a volume containing the greater part of his familiar theories.

More Complete Record

The book that M. Leon Vallas is publishing now, is more complete and gives us broader elements of appreciation to penetrate Debussy's thought. In this volume it is found, not only the studies of the Revue Blanche (1901) but those of Gil Blas (1903), La Revue, Mercure de France, La Revue Bleue, Figaro, Comediant, Paris-Journal, Excelsior, and the Revue S. I. M. These articles are classified in accordance with the subjects to which they refer, and allow one to study them from all the secret aesthetic angles of their author.

We find therein very curious statements upon Wagnerianism. It is known that Debussy, after having been deeply stirred by his journey to Bayreuth and having failed to lose himself in the Germanic ideals of the author of the Tetralogy, quickly recovered himself and began to denounce the magician who had nearly bewitched him. With characteristic candor, it must be confessed, superb justice, he bore resentment against Wagner for the danger he had caused him to run. It is he that drew this rather significant portrait: "Bach is the Grail, Wagner is the Klingor trying to crush the Grail and take its place." It is because he was a redeemed Wagnerian that Debussy devoted himself so passionately to the deliverance of the French ideal. Because of the dangers of the art of his country were made to run through the technique of Wagner (to whom indeed we owe the worst mistakes of César Franck, Vincent d'Indy and their uninspired pupils) Debussy wished to restore to us the flexible, light and subtle tradition of Rameau and Couperin.

Recognized Wagner's Genius

His anti-Wagnerian diatribes are well known. But of course, these angry outbursts did not prevent him from rendering homage to the musical genius of Wagner. He admits that in the works whose subject is most displeasing to him "suddenly occur unbelievably beautiful things that are above all criticism. It is as irresistible as the sea. This lasts hardly a minute, often more. . . I will not do you the injury of speculating these beauties; it might be that they were not exactly to your liking. Elsewhere there are enough of them to satisfy every taste."

Apart from Wagner, Debussy had two "pet aversions," Meyerbeer and Gluck. Indeed, he did not forgive the intrusions of literature and purely theatrical technique into musical art. He did not care for Saint-Saëns, who was too dry and too ac-

not hesitate to make the following declaration: "Of course, writing and craftsmanship are very pretty; once upon a time I myself was fascinated by them, but I have thought a great deal about this writing and have gained by being simplified, the means of expression more direct. I dislike the classical development of the beauty of which is all technique and can only interest the mandarins of our class. This subject he often returned with insistence. Addressing his colleagues in composition he said: "Ought you not to lessen the parasitic complications which, by their ingenuity, make our art resemble the logic of a safe? You are greeted by lordly titles and you are but knaves, something between a monkey and a servant."

Do not let us forget either this courageous proposition: "Music becomes difficult whenever it does not exist, difficulty being only a word-screen, to hide its poverty. There is only one kind of music and that one holds in itself the right to exist, whether it borrows the rhythm of a waltz or the imposing frame of a symphony. And why not admit that in many cases good taste is often on the side of the waltz, whilst the symphony conceals with difficulty the pompous mass of its mediocrity."

Finally, the great lesson that emerges from the aesthetic of Debussy as formulated by himself, is that music should be "amour." The devotees of art should be incorrigible lovers of it. Music should be free, varied and subtle like nature, for "nature" is, to Debussy, the best professor of music. It is she who reveals money in construction without thrusting the law of symmetry upon us. The trees of a landscape offer us fine models of architecture, of perfect solidity, without a single concession to geometry. A musical masterpiece should obey the same ideal. And Debussy has fully understood all that was lacking in this respect in masters such as Beethoven, for example, who "never understood anything about nature," or Berlioz, who found bitter delight in exercising his nostalgia in an artificial flower shop.

Think on the profound justice of these remarks, the brief account of which may horrify superficial intellects. There should be ingeniousness and sincerity in the approach to music.

A Society Dance

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

AT THE "All England Festival Performance" of the English Folk Dance Society, a fellow-occupant of the press box suddenly exclaimed with emphasis: "This stuff is miles better than jazz." The critic is on safer ground when he regards the adjectives "good," "better," "best," not as expressing degrees of quality, but as terms of personal preference. Probably the entire vast audience assembled in Albert Hall, to say nothing of the 400 or 500 performers, would have agreed that to compare old English folk dances with the Fox-trot, Blues, Charleston and Black Bottom was simply to contrast light with inky darkness.

Yet as nowadays this antithesis is so often insisted on, it is worth recalling that when the old-fashioned quadrille and waltz were first introduced into England, about 1813, "quadrilling" was denounced as "very abominable" and as making people look ridiculous. One contemporary author declared that "it is worse than impudent to make such exhibitions." The ardor of the anti-quadrillers seems to have subsided, even that of our anti-jazzers. We are told that every ballroom became a scene of feud and contention, mothers forbade their daughters to dance the waltz, and Lord Byron, who had hitherto been conspicuously conspicuous as the poet of propriety, was scandalized that he actually wrote and published a deca-syllabic poem on the subject, though under a pseudonym.

The Short Sword Dance. Thus it is that innovations often stimulate in those who oppose them at least a feeling of virtue. If not always virtue itself. The staid and decorous still profess to detect in jazz a faint odor of disrepute, but they are already repeating the history of their great-grandparents the anti-waltzers, of whom it is recorded that "when the Emperor Alexander was seen waltzing round the room at Almack's, with his tight uniform and numerous decorations, they surmised that he was a madman."

Perhaps the most remarkable performance at the Albert Hall was that of the Short Sword Dance by a Traditional Team from Winton, County Durham. The team of five men dancers and a leader have been dancing together for 40 years. The figures of the Short Sword Dance are so varied and intricate that one felt it would take at least 40 years to learn them. A fascinating feature is the "Nut" or "Knot," the sword being interwoven and locked together in the form of a pentagon or five-pointed star. Song and chorus precede each section of the dance, which is accompanied by the homely tin whistle.

The Winton whistler carried his dancers through their complicated patterns with unusual vitality of rhythm and with the technique of a virtuoso. One must salute an artist wherever one finds him. He turned tin to tone, whereas on the same platform, professional pianists often turn tone to tin. These veteran dancers trip it with such dexterity that to them our modern "stepping" must seem childish. They would probably master the Charleston in about five minutes and, if the colloquial metaphor is admissible, do it on their heels.

Another variety of sword dance was the Long Sword Dance, performed with great skill by a traditional team from North Shropshire, Cleveland, Yorks. After seeing it one better appreciates Cecil Sharp's advice to beginners when he recommended them to use sticks instead of swords, as being "less expensive." Another attractive item was the Ceremonial Horn Dance of Abbots

Bromley, Staffs, which is performed annually in the early part of September, and the horns and regalia of which are kept in the church tower. As if to heighten the English flavor of the evening were the Dutch Country dances by a visiting team of peasant dancers from Beveland, Zealand. But one cannot even catalogue a program as full as a holiday shop window.

Some modern historians, like Dr. W. H. Haddon Squire, who has written a book on the folk music springs from the heart of the people with a capital P, in the sense that implies its being the work of nobody in particular; some individual is always responsible for every note of it. This theory might, of course, explain the strong folk music that exists in nearly all folk tunes. Not even the composers, to be found in every country, who are ardent admirers of Stravinsky, have achieved greater uniformity.

Folk-tune collectors would save themselves much time, trouble and expense, if they called on Dr. Vaughan Williams. He would compose, while they waited, far better folk tunes than any they are likely to collect. Very appropriately, he conducted the orchestra which accompanied the dancers on the present occasion, excepting, of course, those who brought their own tin whistle or accordion. How he followed the endless repetitions and knew the difference between one tune and another is a mystery to the uninitiated. But his leader and solo violin, Miss Elsie Avril, is evidently an expert at this sort of thing.

If ever English ballet becomes a fact, its choreographers will find the English Folk Dance Society a living, dancing, singing museum of traditional native art. The industrial revolution and the cheap piano brought us perilously near to losing our folk songs and dances. Cecil Sharp saved most of what we have. It is to be hoped therefore that the efforts of the Folk Dance Society to provide a national headquarters for the folk music, folk dance and other traditional arts of the English people will attain their objective. Such a national building would worthily commemorate a man to whom his country owes much. One would far rather see a bad statue left for the next statesman who deserves it.

The Covent Garden opera season will open in London on May 2 for eight weeks during which opera will be given five nights a week. Puccini's "Turandot" will be given for the first time in England. Other operas will be "Aida," "Otello," "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "Tosca," "Der Ring des Nibelungen," "Parsifal," "Tristan und Isolde," Mozart's "Bergoglio," Beethoven's "Fidelio," Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," and "Carmen."

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"Uncontemporary" Operas

By PAUL BECHERT

Frankfurt, Ger., Dec. 29. I HAVE often spoken in these columns of modern operatic production in German-speaking countries. The future evolution of opera as an art form is one of the burning problems of modern music, and though many attempts have been made, it has not been possible to find a definite formula for the opera of our period. The principal purpose of those concerned has been, for about a decade, to do away with the Wagnerian and post-Wagnerian music drama, with "symphonic" opera in general. This somewhat negative aim is now well-nigh fulfilled, and

question cannot be answered fully in the affirmative.

Sheridan's comedy would at first seem a suitable operatic subject according to Kienau's theories. It is free from problems, intellectualism and the conventional operatic milieu. On the other hand, it is a conversational comedy, and more satirical than lyric. Kienau's librettist has remedied this by emphasizing the "heart interest" of the play more than its satirical character. Thus he offered Kienau ample opportunity for romantic, melodious numbers. Kienau has attempted to give what



PAUL VON KLENAU

the German stage at least has not had for many decades (and the Italian theater only in some of the operas of Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari): a real opera-comique. A short overture in brisk tempo strikes the fundamental comedy mood of the work and the opening chorus establishes a sort of "gossip theme" which assumes the character of a leading motive. A similar rôle falls to longer or shorter phrases of the dialogue. Kienau gives his best, however, in the lyric portions of his opera, such as a pensive soprano aria and a slow waltz song of the baritone. (A juxtaposition of these two strains, incidentally, yields a sparkling waltz interlude which gave joy to the hearts of the audience.) Kienau's craving for "rounded forms," i. e., for "complete numbers," prompts him to apply the "Sprechgesang," and even for the dialogue Kienau resorts to short little movements of the type which Nicolai gave in his "Merry Wives of Windsor." It is, therefore, really comedy music that Kienau gives, and there is no lack of pleasing melodies. Kienau's orchestra, too, conforms to his platform; it is small, largely solistic, and transparent to a degree.

Opportunities for Sincers. If, withal, "The School for Scandal" is not made to substantiate Kienau's claims for a new (if not novel) type of comic opera, it is, firstly, because his aim to place the musical line uppermost induces Kienau to neglect the laws of pointed declamation; secondly, because his inventive powers, however

Kienau's pronouncement coincided with the first performance anywhere, at Frankfurt, of his new stage work—and his first attempt at comic opera: a three-act piece entitled "The School for Scandal," with a book written, after Sheridan's witty comedy, by Rudolf Stephan Hoffmann. The question now arises as to whether Kienau's practical application of his theories has proved the authenticity of his program. That

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appealing, are not strong enough to infuse new life into an old type of music, and lastly, because his aim for a lucid orchestra persuaded him to confound clarity with a simplicity which sounds obsolete to our ears, so accustomed to the delicacies of the modern chamber orchestra. To write an opera of this unassuming type requires, for a modern, erudite musician like Kienau, probably more courage than it would seem, but it does not show a way toward a type of twentieth century comic opera. The greatest asset of the piece is that it gives splendid opportunities to the singers; but such chances were lost on the historically satisfactory but vocally mediocre artists of the Frankfurt Opera. If they lacked beauty and lightness of voice, clemens Krauss, the conductor, lacked the repose for the lyric portions calculated to give contrast and relief. The stage direction of Lothar Wallerstein, however, and the costumes and costumes of Ludwig Sievert were excellent.

Kienau's attempt to regenerate comic opera by a reversion to old examples, was paralleled by the experiment of Bernhard Schuster, whose opera, "Der Jungbrunnen," I recently heard at the Carlruhe premiere and who tried to perform a similar service for romantic opera. If Kienau, by far the more original and interesting of the two composers, up to the great masters of German comic opera, Schuster goes so far in his idealism as still to adhere to the Wagnerian path, both in the language and the symbolism of his book and in his musical idiom. Kienau, though his program is doubtful, is at least aware of a need for new ways and means; his opera at least marks a serious effort to free himself from the after effects of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" and the "Midsummer Night's Dream" and Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe" which he presented out of doors at the Domplatz.

The European Festivals Association, with headquarters at Steinway Hall, New York, announces that Mozart's "Don Juan," "Marriage of Figaro" and "Idomeneo," and Beethoven's "Fidelio" will be sung at Salzburg in August. Under the direction of Max Reinhardt, Hofmannsthal's "Everyman," Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe" will be presented out of doors at the Domplatz.

Which Charles of "Window Panes," the Charles L. Wagner is producing, will include Eileen Huban, Charles Dalton, Ruth Finley and Brandon Peters. The play, which opens at Werba's Brooklyn Theater on Feb. 14, is by Olga Printzlau. The Guitrys are to appear at the Boston Opera House for a week, beginning Feb. 14, in "Mozart."

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Dohnányi in San Francisco

San Francisco, Jan. 27 Special Correspondence

FIRST among the observances of the Beethoven centenary in this city is the series of three concerts being given by Michel Piastro, violinist, and Charles Hart, pianist, during which the 10 violin and piano sonatas of the composer will be played within about a fortnight. In the first of the programs the other day a devoted audience of several hundred musicians, music lovers and students heard the D Major Sonata, Op. 13, No. 1; the Sonata in A minor, Op. 43, and the "Spring" Sonata, in F major, Op. 24. All three of these compositions precede in Beethoven's career his greatest and mature works. Nevertheless even the sonatas of Op. 12 and Op. 23 have something more than historical interest. One can find in them the brightness of Haydn and Mozart, now and then weighted with bodings of Beethoven's typical later emphasis. The "Spring" Sonata is a romantic work with stronger thought and structure, and more persuasive expression. Piastro and Mr. Hart have produced the qualities of the music they played, although each of them is capable of a warmer and more flexible mood than that with which they approached a grave memorial task in their first appearance together.

Ernest von Dohnányi was guest pianist and conductor with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra in its latest subscription concert. He directed his own Symphony in D minor. The work has Brahmsian style and dimension. At first hearing, it smoldering but vital fire may not be detected even by the hopeful listener, but on repetition the score becomes more comprehensible in its large form, and assumes the clear outline of a symphony of ranking power. The perfection of its craftsmanship would be stunning even if the composer had been more than a talented youth of 23 when he wrote it. This music does not posture to attract notice, but its dignity and funded force and distinction will command more and more interest as the years pass.

In the first half of the program Mr. Dohnányi, who was later to reveal mature abilities as a conductor, played the Fourth Piano Concerto by Beethoven. The work belongs to the years of the "Eroica" and Fifth Symphonies, but it is not like them in

robustness of manner or grandeur of conception. It is chamber music of a quietly penetrating beauty. So the soloist and Alfred Hertz, as director of the accompanying orchestra, presented it. The intuition and the pianistic control of Mr. Dohnányi in his recital of Beethoven's thoughts were blended in a performance not to be forgotten.

Earlier in the program Mr. Hertz conducted the serene and stately measures of the Handel-Wood-Concerto Grosso, No. 12, in B minor. It is written for strings and organ, with solo parts for two violins and cello. Michel Piastro, Lajos Fenyö, and Michel Penha honored themselves in individual and ensemble playing.

Previous to this concert was one of the five given annually under the auspices of the city. The municipal programs are popular in name and in fact, but they attract audiences of at least 6000 persons, but in musical quality they are usually strictly symphonic. Guy Maier and Lee Patterson, who have practiced the art of dual pianism to as fine a point as it has reached on any concert stage in the world, were assisting artists in the "Fantasy" of Ernest Hutcheson. They played with the rhythmic verve, unassuming clarity of phrasing, and perfection of ensemble that have made their name standard.

The "Fantasy" itself is rhapsodic in form, and Lisztian in style. There are, however, rhythmic passages that belong to our own American time. The music is lively, ingratiating, and well adapted to the display of duet pianism. A single hearing does not reveal it as being vitally important. The remainder of the program included Schumann's "Spring" Symphony, repeated by Alfred Hertz from an earlier subscription program, and Richard Strauss' "Don Juan." The performances were excellent.

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Character Portrayal by Conversation

NOT the least of the problems to be solved by the maker of a novel is that involved in the art of conversation. The characters must talk together, and their speech has this in common with the dialogue of a drama, that it must reveal the person and it must be consistent. But beyond and outside of this there are many shades of meaning and development which engage the keenest powers of the novelist. It is interesting to note in the case of the great masters of fiction not only that their characters talk as men and women would do in the circumstances involved, but also that the style of conversation—the cadence, the significant touch—is individual with each author. We do not confuse the conversational type of Dickens with that of Thackeray, nor either with that of Scott. It is not that they are mannered; they are simply original, and we know that there is verisimilitude in each. Thus and not otherwise spoke the Sam Wellers, the Micawbers, the Sairey Gampes of Dickens's London. If we had lived in the time of Ivanhoe or Quentin Durward we feel that we should have spoken as they did. And it is here, by the way, that many modern historical novelists fail. The characters do not speak as to the manner born. There would seem to be some single characteristic underlying the conversational method of each great writer. In Scott, for example, we are aware of a spirit of large-heartedness—of magnanimity, to use a fine old word—which somehow is appropriate. Like Chaucer's Knight, his gentlemen "speak no villainy," and their behavior is set to a high standard. Their speech shows a sort of forthright and unconscious adherence to honorable standards. Even his villains are on the grand scale; they do nothing small nor mean.

The conversation in Dickens's novels is founded, one would say, upon a basis of homely truthfulness. This, together with the other characteristic of joyous humor, appears in the very first of his publications—the little sketch called "A Dinner at Poplar Walk," which was dropped "in a dark letter-box, up a dark court, and appeared shortly in all the glory of print." The talk is good. It is maintained with unflagging energy and with little diminution of power up to the last. In "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," in greater degree than most, he has the power of definitely advancing his plot through conversation; in this he is surpassed, perhaps, only by Dumas. It is surprising to remember how much of our pleasure in his books is gained from the sheer delight of talk. During his lifetime this conversation was quoted "by the stickler." Many phrases of his making survive in our daily speech.

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RAIL SHARES NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5

THE FEATURE DURING WEEK

Rumors of Mergers and Buying for Control Induce Heavy Trading

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (Special).—The stock market this week was baffling to a great many speculators. A few who were fortunate enough to have bought certain railroad stocks and a few other issues that advanced sharply are reported, however, to have made substantial profits within a short time. The greater number, who maintained their positions in the market, are reported to have been disappointed in a sensational manner, were complaining at the end of the week that they had made little or no money.

While it was assumed that important transactions with a view to control were being effected in the market, and that the market was being manipulated, and in a lesser degree in Western Maryland and Pittsburgh and West Virginia, there was a general feeling of uncertainty and even definite news of what might be going on.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly before the close of the stock market, the stock exchange announced that it had been informed that the directors of the Erie Railroad would meet on Monday to consider a proposal for converting the two classes of preferred stock into common shares.

Rail Share Trading Heavy
There were outbursts of strength in various other railroad shares from time to time during the week. These movements occurred in the issues of the smaller roads and in those in which there had been little or no activity for some months. The heavy trading in the Erie Railroad was being expected, and in most cases subsided to a great extent after a day or so.

The latter led experienced observers to assume that the buying had not been of a substantial character, but only for purely speculative purposes. It should be noted, however, that often it turns out later that assumptions of this kind were incorrect, inasmuch as important transactions were being conducted through the medium of the stock market.

Sentiment Regarding Railroad Stocks
Generally was cheerful, and it was believed that out of all the rumors that were in circulation relative to buying for control and perspective mergers, something real would come out of the Street was prepared to hear of several important consolidation plans. Up to the close of business yesterday none was made.

Rail Situation Good
Most studies of railroads and their earnings are not apprehensive of a falling off in traffic during the next few months. Special attention in this connection was directed to the official announcement that the carloadings for the week ended Jan. 3, were nearly 11,000 cars larger than for the corresponding week last year, although 7460 smaller than for the preceding week of this year.

The figures that have been received have shown that railroad traffic and earnings in December were substantially smaller than for the final month of 1926, and still smaller in comparison with November of last year. Increases in the carloadings in some of the months for the entire month of January naturally led, to the belief that traffic and earnings were on the increase again.

It is not yet early to get complete figures for the month, even as to loadings not to speak of gross earnings. In some sections weather conditions probably increased operating expenses, and cut down net earnings proportionately. On the whole, however, the outlook for the railroads is regarded as favorable.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York and Boston)

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Open	High	Low	Last Prev.
Mar. 12.75	12.85	12.75	12.75
May 12.85	12.95	12.85	12.85
July 12.95	13.05	12.95	12.95
Oct. 13.05	13.15	13.05	13.05
Dec. 13.15	13.25	13.15	13.15
Jan. 13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
Feb. 13.35	13.45	13.35	13.35

Company	Div.	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

To the thoughtful observer who has informed himself from day to day regarding the progress which is being made in an endeavor to restore political and industrial order in the countries of Central America, the fact may appear that what now seems to have been accomplished is the direct result of what many friends and supporters of the Administration in Washington were at first inclined to regard as departure from the declared policy of the United States to refrain from any and every act which might be, even mistakenly, regarded as imperialistic in its nature. Perhaps the American people have been somewhat too readily inclined to discover a gesture of aggressiveness in an act which, analyzed in the light of accomplishment, will probably be set down by historians merely as the execution of a writ commanding belligerents to keep the peace. It has never been insisted that one charged with such a duty, where the object sought is the welfare and safety of others rather than any possible advancement of the selfish interests of the intervener, is necessarily actuated by any other than laudable motives.

Perhaps it can quite safely be stated that no more than a few of those who have seen fit to challenge the Administration's course in the Central American crisis would be willing to insist seriously that those who are responsible for the measures of intervention which have been adopted are actuated by imperialistic desires or any intention to impress upon any weaker nation a realization of the superior militaristic strength of the United States. Such a purpose would be in direct antagonism to every tradition and every established tenet of American democracy. It would lack the sympathetic support of an overwhelming majority of the people whom those in authority sincerely strive and seek to serve. Neither its purpose nor its inevitable consequences could for a moment remain in doubt. It is impossible that for a week or a fortnight these could remain concealed or misunderstood.

It is doubtful if any considerable number of informed and thinking people in the United States, or in Central America for that matter, are obsessed by a fear that the armed forces sent into the disturbed areas will remain there a single day after the mission upon which they were dispatched has been completed. This mission was to protect what has been deemed to be the de facto Government in Nicaragua in the performance of its constitutional functions against the assaults of what President Coolidge regards as an illegally constituted usurping faction, and at the same time to assure the safety of citizens of the United States in that territory, as well as that of their property.

The facts upon which the position of the Administration bases its present policy in Nicaragua are familiar to all who have kept in more or less close touch with the events which led up to the existing political revolution. President Diaz, whose right to hold office has been recognized by the Washington Government, succeeded to the presidency following his election under a provision of the Constitution authorizing the Nicaraguan Congress to choose a Chief Executive in case of vacancy. Such a vacancy existed, as the facts show, because of the self-exile of both the President and Vice-President, who had been elected by popular vote. Preceding this, there had been political upheavals and changes which, it has been held, have no direct bearing upon conditions as they were found to be when it was determined to dispatch marines to protect the lives and property of citizens of the United States and to check a rebellion which was imminent.

There is no rule which can be construed to permit the interpretation of even armed intervention for the purpose of maintaining the status quo into an imperialistic gesture inspired by selfish greed. The American people, with just and commendable pride, point to their record in Cuba, the Philippines, and in the Virgin Islands in proof of their unselfish purposes and intentions. No single utterance by those in authority in Washington can be cited as an indication that the traditional policy of self-determination for all the people of the American continent has been abandoned or that there is a desire to abandon it. The unequalled pledge is officially given that the complete enjoyment of this right remains in the people of Nicaragua, and that with the holding of the next legal election in that Republic the voters will have an opportunity to express their choice in the selection of their executive and administrative officers. It is no fault of the people and Government of the United States that this election cannot be constitutionally held for some months to come. But it is properly a matter of some concern in the United States that in the interim a resort to arms by either of the opposing factions in Nicaragua be prevented. The cause of liberty and self-determination is never advanced by a war in which the casus belli is merely temporary political supremacy. Imperialism and self-aggrandizement are not the actuating impulses of even a powerful nation which bares its sword to defend or to apprehend and arrest those who, from mistaken motives, seek to destroy themselves and injure others.

Reports from winter sojourners in the State of Florida agree in the opinion that forecasts that financial losses through unwise speculation in vacant land would materially interfere with the development of the State's resources will not be realized. That there was an overproduction of town sites and expensive residences in some of the winter resort regions is doubtless true, and with the elimination of the "land boom" has come a recognition that a permanent basis for prosperity cannot be found in repeated sales of vacant areas for which there is not an adequate demand. The amazing growth of certain seacoast cities, and the persistent efforts of pro-

motors of various residential groups, for a time seemed to indicate that money was to be made by all northern investors who would buy land anywhere at any price. Fortunately for the best interests of the State, its representative business men united in a policy of censoring the statements put out by selling concerns, with the result that transactions in real estate lost much of their speculative character, and are now conducted with regard to the actual possibilities of the property offered for sale.

That there was, and is, a substantial basis for the flow of outside capital for investment in Florida real estate, cannot be gainsaid; and while some of the projects undertaken may not be carried out on so large a scale as originally planned, the natural advantages of their location is likely eventually to make them successful. At the same time, it is significant that less attention is being given to prospective new colonies of winter residents, and more to the possibilities of permanent settlers on the fertile tracts of farming land. Its mild climate when many of the northern states are covered with snow will continue to attract the hosts of visitors who annually migrate southward. Yet the tourist traffic for three months cannot alone bring Florida the prosperity it hopes for, and it is the recognition of this fact that has prompted extensive plans for settling newcomers on the land. The state has millions of acres of fertile soil, on which all sorts of vegetables needed in northern markets can be grown in abundance. The production of fruits, already extensive, can easily be increased manifold. With the constantly growing demand for seasonable farm products in the great cities of the northern states, it would seem that the growers of these products are assured of an ample market at profitable prices, and that agriculture will continue to be the chief factor in Floridian prosperity.

The suggestion coming from Washington that a commission should be appointed to investigate the Chinese situation is not without its merits. No country is more strange and exotic to the thoughts of Americans than China. We like to speak of the Chinese as inscrutable, mysterious and incomprehensible to the Occidental mentality. These qualities of the individual Chinaman are certainly reflected in his Government. Americans find it hard to understand how a people so largely destitute of means of intercommunication, practically without a press, and not given to political agitation, can become a unit on any political issue.

Yet it seems apparent that they are a unit in their antagonism to what they call special privileges enjoyed by foreigners within their country. Whether they march with, or give up their substance to the Peking, Canton, or Manchurian forces, they are all equally determined that the foreigners must relinquish any privileges in China which they do not equally grant to Chinese resident in their own territory. An official examination of conditions existing, and a report by a commission, the personnel of which would command the respect alike of China and the United States, might help to expedite the conclusion of this controversy.

Meantime the Administration is entitled to congratulations upon the success with which it has avoided thus far any stimulation of Chinese antagonism to Americans. Despite the fact that the main point of attack by the Chinese is against the British, there is discovered in the changed attitude of Great Britain, reflected in its willingness to rely more upon the results of deliberate diplomatic exchanges and conferences, the abandonment of any determination to depend wholly upon the arguments of battle-ships and marines. Perhaps a really representative commission, which would proceed immediately to China, and make a report with all the promptitude consonant with painstaking investigation, would further strengthen the belief in China that all the United States is seeking is fair play and a harmonious determination of all points at issue.

An effort is being made in Massachusetts to transfer the responsibility for fair prices for gas and electricity from private utility companies to the State Public Utilities Commission, which promises even better relation than heretofore between the public and these natural monopolies. The recommendation made by Governor Fuller and others in the Legislature involves revolutionary changes in the method of regulating these essential businesses that have developed tremendously under modern conditions.

Two encouraging signs in the situation are: first, the fact that the public is accepting such monopolies as logical and economical; and secondly, that the company representatives concede the wisdom of having an unprejudiced tribunal determine a rate fair to the consumer and to the investor. The immediate cause of the action is the dividend rates which in some cases, the Governor asserts, are "altogether too high." To the Legislature which is now considering that part of his annual message the Governor says:

The customer of these public utilities ought not to be expected to put in the time and money and to take the trouble necessary to raise the rate question. In my opinion, the Department of Public Utilities should be authorized, upon its own initiative as well as upon complaint, to reduce rates whenever it deems such rates unjust or unreasonable.

The relationship between the public and these utilities so far as rates are concerned is touched upon by the Governor in these words: I contend that the public which grants these franchises is a partner in the undertaking, and should share in the prosperity of these lighting companies, just as it would have to share bad times by paying increased rates. I hope our public utility companies appreciate the truth of the old saying that it is better to sleep at, say, 8 per cent than to lie awake at 10 or more.

At present the public has the right to ask the commission to order a reduction in rates. But the commission functions as a judicial body which invites the utilities and the public to

state their cases at a hearing. Usually the public merely has an idea that it wants, or ought to have, lower rates, but it has little if any evidence to present. The company has the data, and also lawyers and accountants well equipped to show why the rate should not be lowered. In deciding a case upon the merit of evidence presented there is but one way to decide, which accounts for the effort for a change of procedure.

The increasing security of public utilities has steadily enhanced the value of the stocks and bonds of these companies so that they have demanded a premium over their par value on the market. This has brought up a question about the dividend rates and their relation to the price of the commodity to the user that will give the legislators a problem. Representative Henry L. Shattuck has gone into this phase of the matter quite extensively in a bill which will provide the Legislature with ample material for consideration.

While counsel for some of the companies question the charge of dividend rates being too high, there is general agreement that the state commission is entitled to the increased power sought. However, careful consideration of all the details and their effect is earnestly advised. Out of it all there is promised plenty of illumination that should light the way to a fair and equitable adjustment.

Sonatas for violin and piano, which performers have for a long time found unmanageable, are being brought under control by an unusual, yet quite logical and altogether positive, method. Sonata music, once thought to have to do chiefly with the instrument of melody, is now recognized as pertaining primarily to that of harmony. No doubt it has always been looked upon less as a problem of the bow than as one of the keyboard by certain teachers. But it has come to be so regarded by public players—by Josef Hofmann among the latest; and in such a matter what a practical artist of the platform does, signifies more than what some theoretician of the studio thinks.

Not that definitions have been altered. A sonata for violin and piano remains a work in the presentation of which two musicians engage on terms of absolute equality. But quality is just the hitch. The instrument of small size has but one voice, which, save in the high register, is weak; whereas that of large size has many voices, and all of them, except in their upper reaches, strong. A sounding-box which makes but a handful must produce effect beside one which amounts to a team load. Under these circumstances, the fiddler tends to become a player upon one string. At his measures of rest, he tightens his E, lightly taps and plucks to verify its pitch, and rosin again and goes on, endeavoring the best he can to set off brilliance against power.

In hope of finding solution, violinists have engaged pianists to assist them at their recitals in the rôle of accompanists. But they may not play sonatas that way, inasmuch as the notion of assistance completely denies that of equality; though they may play concertos for violin and orchestra that way, the orchestral scoring being reduced to a piano harmonization, and arranged tunes may be played that way all the day long.

With better prospect, pianists are undertaking to overcome the difficulty, associating themselves with violinists, studying masterworks in the violin sonata form, and securing balance of tone while upholding the idea of equality. The outcome still being awaited, whether for Mr. Hofmann or any other artist in particular, enough has been done to show where interpretative responsibility lies; and further, enough has been done to prove that success proceeds not from subordination, concession or any of the negative fancies formerly so much urged, but in vigorous assertion.

Random Ramblings

Paris, which in common with other cities of the world has its own traffic problem, is considering two-deck streets with glass pavements. This ought to give traffic a clear road in at least one direction.

Shreveport, La., in building its new courthouse has placed the jail on the top floor. When the judge sends a man "up" now he means it. Incidentally, too, men should obtain a better "outlook" on the world.

The Department of Commerce has ruled that the 5000 airplanes in the United States must have license tags. No need to rush for low numbers, however, for they are bound to go up pretty soon.

"Integrity and economy" were given in the Ford tax case as the chief cause for the expansion of the concern's prosperity. A wonderful sermon in three words.

Chime whistles are being used on some railroads to eliminate the harsh effect of locomotive whistles. Lullaby tunes should be appropriate on midnight flyers.

Is the decision of the authorities in Germany to solve the housing shortage by erecting cylindrical homes an attempt to make them go round?

Ireland ought to make no complaint as to the quality of the United States' first diplomatic representative to that country—It's Sterling.

Nine of the thirteen members of the French Cabinet are authors, which would seem to be about the "write" proportion.

Please don't misunderstand the pastry bakers who report a good turnover for the year.

There would seem to be only one proper place for knockers. That's outside the door.

It is no laughing matter to the golfer whose ball goes into a hole.

To a peace "lover" there should always be a responsive "chord."

Can a bouillon cube be termed a square meal?

How the coal scuttles!

Speaking Statistically

EVERYBODY knows Weeks—that is, everybody who comes within range of his conversational tentacles, for Weeks is the kind of man who feels an urge to impart knowledge and information promiscuously, when and wheresoever he may plant his feet, be it office, club, or in the privacy of family hearthside. But Weeks' method of achieving this laudable purpose carries with it veritable dangers for the thoughtless and unwary. Being possessed of powers of imagination, and the ability to present facts graphically, his information is pressed upon us in the form of fascinating figures, comparative "curves," geometrical "graphs," and other forms of pictorial presentation.

For instance, one day when we were discussing the situation in the silk market, Weeks arrived at the office at what one might call the nick of time, and he took complete command of the discussion from there on.

"Listen, fellows," he began, "you want to get this thing straight before you begin to draw conclusions. Take the matter of the production of silk last year, for example. Figures? What do mere figures mean to us? Fish—just figures! But if I told you that if all the silk spun by the silkworms of the world last year, were spun into one long thread, it would reach this old world to the moon, you have a vivid picture of an industrial fact that no figure, statement, or table could ever give you."

"Or, again, if I told you that the total production of silk in the world, if made into one huge stocking, would encase the land of Italy, the contour of which—as you doubtless know—is in the form of a leg and foot, I am giving you a mental picture before which cold, hard and dry statistics flee in consternation."

Tompkins, our junior clerk, has an inquiring turn of mind that borders on the critical, and he won't take this sort of thing without some kind of protest. "That all sounds very pretty, Weeks, but how far is it to the moon, and how big is the Italian leg?"

Somewhat, we feel that, Tompkins is not entirely foolish in raising these practical questions. But it is O'Reilly who suffers most from these statistical expositions. He apparently absorbs them like a sponge; then should a caller arrive before the sponge is wrung dry, and evince a disposition to shatter, O'Reilly usually maneuvers things in such a way as to make a conversational opening more than easy. "By the way, very interesting situation in the silk market, don't you think so?"

Of course, the visitor probably knows nothing about the silk market beyond the fact that he may have reduced the unsold stocks by purchasing half a dozen pairs of hose that morning, and so O'Reilly usually gets his great chance: "Well, you see, the general public is quite ignorant of the enormous production of silk necessary to furnish one year's output of silk hose; yet if all the stockings made last year were unraveled into one long yarn, it could cover every Italian leg in the moon—no, I mean, the world, of course."

By this time, everyone within earshot has stopped work, and, offering some lame excuse, O'Reilly abruptly leaves the stranger, and disappears.

It is, however, when Weeks grasps a pencil and a sheet of paper, and then with bold flourishes describes circles which he marks off into segments, or makes a series of zigzag lines from one end of the sheet to the other, which for some mysterious reason—he calls "curves," that he is most successful in leading us astray into strange pastures, from which we return nourished, not with vital facts, but with Gargantuan and grotesque conceptions.

"Now, then, boys, take this subject of book production; let me show you just where we stand today compared with other nations"; whereupon he draws a circle, and roughly marks it off into equal proportions of ten degrees. "Here we have Germany, with a total book production in 1924 of 23,600 volumes, which is 23.6 per cent of the total book production of the world. Next comes Great Britain, with 12,880 books, or about 12 per cent of the total. Then follows France, with 9,500 volumes. And now we come to our country; the United States was below France in book production in 1924 by about 200 volumes. The balance of the circle will account for all other countries." This was all accompanied by marking off slices of the literary pie, and distinguishing each separate slice by some weird form of decoration, such as cross-hatching, dots, heavy shading, light shading, and so on.

Tompkins gave a cursory glance at the graph, and

then, with a supercilious sniff, left us as we made sage remarks and advanced various hypotheses for the somewhat startling discovery that three countries exceeded the United States in book production in 1924.

"Yes, and let me tell you something more. If all the type used in the printing of books last year were melted and then spread in a thin layer, it would cover Broadway, New York, from Bowling Green to—"

"Oh, dry up! What does it matter, anyway?" interrupted Tompkins with a yawn.

"Some day, my boy, you'll be called upon to furnish just such information as I am giving you now, and you won't know, neither will you know where to get it," was Weeks' attempted crushing reply.

"Perhaps you're right," answered the youth.

In a big publishing office both the great and the near-great are sometimes visitors. One day when a well-known British author was in conference with the president of the company, Miss Stuyvesant, the private secretary, came into the office and inquired whether anyone could tell her the number of new books published in France in 1924. Harrison, of the editorial staff, spoke up immediately: "Why, that's precisely what we can give you, right off the bat, so to speak; thanks to old Weeks."

We huddled together—one might have thought we were about to scintillate. "Now let's see," said Harrison, as he drew a circle on a sheet of paper. "Germany had about a quarter of the circle, didn't it?" We agreed that this was what Weeks had demonstrated. "Now then, Great Britain came next with—about that much, wouldn't you say?" He marked off another sector of the circle. "The United States came next with—"

"No!" spoke up O'Reilly. "France comes next." We argued this point for a few seconds until someone pointed out that the segments for the two countries were about the same size, which meant that book production was about the same in both countries. Having arrived at this conclusion, the rest was easy—so we thought. We gathered Miss Stuyvesant into our midst and explained to her the interesting comparisons.

"Yes, I see all this; but the point is, what was the actual output of books in France in 1924, in figures? I can't go in and tell Mr. Adams and the visitor that it was equal to that of America, or two-thirds that of England, or one-third greater than Holland. I want figures." "Why, er—yes, of course, you want er—figures, exactly." Since Harrison had taken it upon himself to steer this business to a successful conclusion, we didn't interfere, particularly as we were feeling just a trifle uneasy ourselves as to whether we would do any better, anyway.

"We must find out what these percentages represent in amounts, of course. Germany is 24 per cent of the whole, and—"

"Yes, but what is the whole?" persisted Miss Stuyvesant. I feel somehow that this young woman will get somewhere; she never loses sight of the vital issue.

"Exactly; what was it, fellows?" Harrison's self-confidence was rapidly slipping from him under the steady gaze of Miss Stuyvesant.

"He never told us." It was Tompkins, speaking from the fringe of the group studying the problem.

"That's right, too," echoed O'Reilly. "He gave us figures for only four leading countries."

"Well, what were they?" inquired Harrison, somewhat impatiently.

Nobody could recall them.

"I don't think much of your friend Weeks' method of imparting information," observed Miss Stuyvesant, as she turned away.

"Wait a minute, I can tell you." It was Tompkins!

Taking from his pocket a scrap of paper folded many times, he unfolded it, and read: "Germany, twenty-three; Great Britain, twenty-two; France, six; here we are—France, six thousand six hundred."

A sweet smile was his reward.

We waited for Tompkins to explain. "You fellows were so intent on looking at his kindergarten stuff that you missed the real vital information that Weeks was giving you; all wrapped up in pretty pictures and silly stories. I made a note of the figures; the rest was so much poppycock, so far as I was concerned. You see how happy good it did you!"

Somewhat, I can't help feeling that Tompkins, too, will get somewhere.

The Press of the World

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

A Trend of the Times

IT SEEMS strange to find the idea of training girls to pursue professional and business careers after marriage should emanate from France, of all nations the most jealous in the past of the glory of the salon and the privacy of the home. But the trend of the times is bound to affect even the most conservative thought, and the parents of French girls of good social position are now encouraging them to train for such positions as chemists' assistants and law clerks, which they can fill after marriage. The first question that will be asked is, What of the family? Due provision has been made for that. They get one month's holidays in a year in any event, and three months if a baby is born. They only have to work five or six hours a day, and they earn a very satisfactory remuneration for that.

The high schools are inculcating in their pupils the idea that they can help their husbands, and parents are co-operating with them. It is an entire departure from the traditional attitude of the French parent toward marriage, but few will care to deny that it marks a very important step forward. In French Canada it has long been accepted as a sound, practical tenet of domestic economy. France herself now joins the list of nations whose women are being educated to regard work after marriage as a healthy and honorable procedure that will in no wise affect their social status or their womanhood.—Montreal Star.

Air University

So many new types of universities are springing up over night that a marathon runner is needed to keep up with the projects. Right after a skydiving university and a floating university comes the announcement of an air university. The lessons will be broadcast by radio and students will study as far away as they can tune in. It will be as free as air, for no tuition can be charged. You can start in the middle of a semester and quit any time you feel your little cup is full. No entrance examinations bar the doors and nobody can be fired. Its campus will be the sun, moon and stars, and its commencement may be attended by the universe. How diplomas are to be distributed the dispatch does not say. Possibly they will just "give them the air." They can use static for a college yell, and we suppose their football will be wholly an aerial game.—Los Angeles Times.

Man's Need of Religion

Man needs religion to enable him to live decently, not to die fearfully. He needs it to enable him to be square with his fellow men, to be charitable to other people's weaknesses, to be helpful to those who are in distress, to treat his neighbor as he himself would like to be treated.—Corvallis (Ore.) Gazette-Times.

Reward of Service

It is true that the harder we lift at our brother's burden, the lighter grows our own.—Dallas News.

An Enigma

Once more, how is temperance to be promoted by making liquor more easy to get?—Toronto Globe.

Quiet Route to Fame

It is generally held that if a man writes copiously he will be remembered by the world after he is gone. But the publication of an interesting and important addition to the biographies of colonial celebrities calls to mind at least one example of a man who is known to posterity chiefly through the odd fact that he rarely wrote even so much as his name. . . . Button Gwinnett was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was one of the comparatively few times that he took his pen in hand. Seemingly, he seldom wrote letters to his friends, rarely signed documents, and never had literary aspirations. Of all the group of stalwart citizens who appended their signatures to that epochal document, his autograph is now the most difficult to secure, and the disproportionate advertisement arising from the collectors' frenzied search has resulted in rousing a deal of curiosity about this obscure gentleman.

George Washington's handwriting is a moderately priced curiosity, and may be come upon in auction sales almost any day, but at the last recorded sale of Button Gwinnett's autograph, the rare bit of penmanship brought the highest price ever paid anywhere for one man's signature.

Now, it is surely odd that upon such chance devices fame otherwise highly merited must depend, for upon skimming through the biography which has resulted directly from the auction-room notoriety, it is at once apparent that Gwinnett was a good deal of a man, a belligerent partisan for American liberty and altogether a picturesque character. . . . It is striking to reflect that if he had blazed away with his pen as he did with his tongue and his sword, he would almost certainly have written his own passport into permanent obscurity.—Pittsburgh Courier.

Pets

Whoever has not felt the affection of a dog has missed the frankest flattery in human experience. On the contrary, the cat keeps us in our place by mixing her demands for tribute with supreme disdain. We like them both; they add to the richness of life. Any animal pet helps develop our character. The childhood that has been devoid of pets has been cheated of what is almost a birthright. Horses or donkeys, or goats or geese, or marmosets or horned toads, they all help. Any one is better than none at all. Your goldfish doesn't have to sing to be interesting, and the ragged mutt that ever left muddy tracks on a counterpane may be as lovable as the most highly trained poodle.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Faith and Hope

Faith and hope are no alloy of doubt and desire counting on chance, but the confident trust of life placing itself in the hands of a God Who is already perfectly accomplishing His will.—The Times (London).

Our Own Responsibility

The future will have its share for you just what you put into store for the future—just that, and no more.—Pittsburgh Courier.

The Administration's Policy in Nicaragua

A Commission on China

Sonatas for Violin and Piano

Developing Florida's Permanent Assets